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Vermont Set To Do Battle On Dam Issue

Aiken answers challenge of Federal Government in attempt to acquire land for reservoirs.

By John L. Blackman

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 12—Under the leadership of a fighting Governor, George D. Aiken, the State of Vermont prepared today to battle to the United States Supreme Court the announced intention of the Federal Government to seize its natural resources for flood control and power purposes.

At a special joint assembly of the Legislature, the two houses heard Governor Aiken, in a special message, urge a "bold fight" against plans of the National Administration to build dams and reservoirs "with or without the states' consent." The plans of the Federal Government were made clear last Friday when Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, rejected an agreement that had been signed by Governor Aiken and Lieut. Col. John S. Bragdon, of the Army Engineers, for co-operative acquisition of land for a dam and reservoir at Union Village, Vt.

Answers Challenge

In dispatches from Washington, Secretary Woodring was described as prepared to take the necessary land, if the State would not turn it over "without any strings attached." Governor Aiken's answer today was a ringing acceptance of the challenge, a charge to the legislators that "domination" apparently is the "Federal Government's secret motives," and an appeal for appropriation of a "substantial emergency fund" to permit him to "defend our sovereignty" "in all legal and proper ways."

It was expected the fund would be used to institute proceedings in the courts to prevent land acquisition by the War Department. There were intimations in circles close to the Governor that, if the court action failed, the fund would be used to bring out the militia.

Leaders of the two branches of the Legislature, both overwhelmingly Republican, predicted that prompt and vigorous support for the Governor would be forthcoming.

In this little Green Mountain town, now blanketed with snow, there was a note of grimness in the voice of State officials as they talked this morning of the new battle over states' rights which they believe has now been launched.

"You may not realize it," the Speaker of the House, Oscar L. Shepard, told me, "but we are very independent up here. We think we can run our own affairs all right. You may be sure the people are behind Governor Aiken."

States Rights Issue

"It kind of takes you back to 1865," declared Lieut. Gov. William H. Willis, who presides over the Senate, with a trace of a smile. "I guess one could go back even further to 1776," he added, earnestly. The Governor and Republican legislators evidently meant business. They have a beautiful State, unmarred by sprawling cities, and they hope to keep its fertile valleys unmarred by reservoirs. If there are to be dams for flood control or electric power supply, they want them back at the head of the streams, where they won't wipe out cities and dry up the source of State taxes, and they want to do their own deciding as to where this will be.

"The Government wants very much to build a dam at Newfane, on West River," the Governor said to me, as he put finishing touches to his message at the Capitol. "We prevented the private utilities from doing the same thing a few years ago, and we're not going to let the Federal Government do it now. We've backed up far enough.

"There's a couple of hundred people who moved into that valley in recent years, and a big creamery dependent on them for business. A dam would put that creamery out of business. There's a new consolidated school, too, which would be lost, if those people had to move to make room for a reservoir."

"Fight" or "Run"

In his message to the Legislature, the Governor summarized his fight during the past two years for recognition of what he calls the State's constitutional right to "control natural resources located within its boundaries."

He told of his negotiations with officials of the War Department for a co-operative agreement regarding land purchase through State acquisition and then re-transfer to the Federal Government, and of Secretary Woodring's letter of Jan. 5 saying the agreement was all right in substance but that he would not sign it.

This action of Mr. Woodring was interpreted by the Governor, as it has been by others, as indicating the Federal Government will not

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Leadership in Democracy Called for by Saltonstall

Democracy issue of The Monitor gives Governor inspiration for address to businessmen on necessity of rallying support for present form of popular government.

Well-educated people should lead the way in influencing the general public to support the principles and ideals which make for continuation of democratic policies in the United States, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today told about 500 leading businessmen of Boston, gathered for the first luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce spring series.

Last night, he said, while trying to think of a subject for his talk today, he picked up a copy of yesterday's special democracy issue of The Christian Science Monitor, and read several of the articles and the prize letters on the subject. These contained, he declared, the gist of what all Americans should strive for today, and on them he based his brief talk.

"We are governed more by emotion than reason," the Governor stated, "and we must appeal to the emotions of the people if we are to retain the democratic conception of government which still exists in this country."

Here, he went on, is where well educated citizens can perform a great service interpreting democratic ideals in a way which will appeal to the emotions of the people.

Governor Saltonstall stated that he favored retention only of the most important government services and the elimination of—or at least a marked reduction in—those services not in popular demand by the great mass of the people. Social security must be provided in some way, he added, and either jobs or job insurance must be assured.

The Governor was introduced by Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives when Mr. Saltonstall was serving as Speaker of the House.

State Tax and How to Meet It Provides Big Legislative Job

A state tax of $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 to be levied this year on cities and towns, barring new methods of state finance, "probably will be the most important issue in the present session of the Legislature," the Chamber of Commerce forecast today.

This statement by the Chamber, coupled with its observation that such a tax would add between $4 and $5 to the Boston tax rate, follows repeated warnings by various mayors, by civic bodies and others of the impending financial problem before Governor Saltonstall and the Legislature.

Aside from forecasting a $25,000,000 state tax, the Governor has given no indication of what he proposes as a solution, but has promised to discuss the matter in his budget message to the Legislature the latter part of this month. Already a bill has been filed for a sales tax and once again a strong movement is under way for this tax as a solution to State and municipal fiscal problems. Meanwhile, the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts suggests the state tax be financed by a bond issue.

As the Chamber of Commerce points out today, and as Mayor Tobin stated in his annual message to the City Council, Boston is affected by this huge state tax more than other communities because Boston pays nearly 25 per cent. Already Boston has a tax rate of $41.30, considered by some city officials as "unsafe."

Many factors have brought about this impending increase in the State tax to $25,000,000. State expenditures in almost every department have continually increased in recent years, the 1938 State budget being the highest in history. Last year the usual policy of transferring funds from the highway fund (gasoline tax) to offset the high state tax was not followed. Old age costs are increasing. And this year there is no cash surplus in the State Treasury, an unusual situation, but an important factor.

The State tax assessment is often referred to as the "deficiency" in the state General Fund budget. It is determined by deducting from the total General Fund appropriations, the estimated revenues of the State. The difference is then assessed on cities and towns—based on real and personal property valuations—and serves as an automatic balancing item in the State budget.

Steps leading up to the present fiscal crisis:

In 1938 the State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Henry F. Long, estimated the State tax would be $8,749,490. Of this amount, Boston was assessed $2,101,170, the equivaent of $1.35 in the tax rate.

Actually, the State tax was $17,000,000 in 1938. So cities and towns this year will be required to include in their 1939 tax rates the "underestimate" of $9,000,000, which is the excess over the estimated State tax in 1938.

Intimate Message from Washington

Hopkins and Frankfurter Hearings Show Practical Democracy at Work, a Time When Even the Humblest Citizen Can Have His Say

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Jan. 12

The leading news from Washington these past few days has developed in the committee confirmation hearings. Just what are these like? Well, they differ in important particulars, but the Frankfurter hearings and the Hopkins hearings are typical.

The Frankfurter hearings are held in a relatively small Senate committee chamber that is packed to suffocating with an audience largely of women. At one end of the room on a raised horseshoe bench sit the Senators, like so many judges, while down in the "well" appear witnesses. Over on one side sits Dean Acheson, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, who is Professor Frankfurter's counsel. He keeps busy making notes, but to date has said nothing. There are dozens of newspapermen.

Just as a show, this is one of the best the capital has seen for a long time. There are rival factions in the audience and sometimes one applauds and sometimes the other. Frequently the audience is convulsed with laughter. It may be argued that this does not accord with the importance of the matter at issue, which is whether Professor Frankfurter is suited to join the Supreme Court. But to be realistic about it, it appears pretty certain that the Committee has already made up its mind on the matter, and intends to confirm Professor Frankfurter but is going through one of the duties of a democracy to hear any reasonable objection, if one can be offered.

Literally, any American citizen can appear before this Committee and give his views for or against Professor Frankfurter, and the Committee, which contains some of the most distinguished members of the Senate, will listen patiently. Some of the witnesses agree they represent only themselves. Others assert they represent agencies with grandiose titles, like "Constitutional Crusaders of America" whose sponsor ultimately admits that he is the sole member of the organization to date.

She Sees 'Dangerous Radicals'

A more serious opponent of Professor Frankfurter is Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, author of an anti-Communist book, who turns out to be a lively, dynamic woman. She makes vigorous gestures as she talks, and at one point has a spirited controversy with veteran Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, who she charges is a "dangerous radical" to his face. Another "dangerous radical," Mrs. Dilling explains, is Dr. Glenn Frank, formerly head of the University of Wisconsin, and now the leader of the Republican National Committee's so-called "Brain Trust."

Mrs. Dilling isn't prepared to say off-hand which is the more dangerous, Professor Frankfurter, or Dr. Frank. Even Chief Justice Hughes in her book, it turns out, is classed at one point with the "radicals."

Other witnesses go on and on, and the Committee listens, on the whole with careful attention. To a good many observers the protracted affair seems preposterous and incredible. Actually—when you come to think of it—it is one of the highest tributes to the dignity of the august tribunal that can be paid.

The Hopkins hearing is mounted on a more lavish scale. It's the difference between an intimate little drama and a spectacular Broadway revue. It is held in the biggest hearing room in the Senate Office Building, the Caucus Room, all marble and crystal chandeliers. The ceiling is two stories high and the whole affair is in the best style of national bank-interior decoration. There are four motion picture tripods pointed at Mr. Hopkins. The place is fairly dotted with microphones and loudspeakers, and when Chairman Bailey turns the pages of a document, the crackle sounds all over the room, like a distant summer storm.

Mr. Hopkins himself is way down in front, near the head table, where about 20 senators are sitting, facing him. There must be 50 newspaper men in the room. Here again all available space is crowded with standees, but the bigness of the chamber makes them less conspicuous than in the jammed Frankfurter hearing.

It Is a Face to Study

Of course all attention centers on the face of Mr. Hopkins, the former WPA head who is now to become Secretary of Commerce, if confirmed. It is a hard face to describe. It is not particularly distinguished. There is a high forehead, deep sunk eyes—the rather sad-whimsical face of a man who has seen a good deal of trouble first and last and who has a Mission. Most people are willing to credit Mr. Hopkins with sincerity and personal honesty. He is, if anyone, the closest to Mr. Roosevelt in the New Deal Hierarchy. He may even be pushed for the Presidency. It is a face, therefore, to study.

Twenty years from now, when people search back to catch the savor of New Deal Washington in the 30's, perhaps they will get it most conveniently in that scene yesterday when Mr. Hopkins professed his devotion to Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Hopkins has a hesitant Iowan drawl, delivered from somewhere back in the nasal passage, that took on in this instance a ring of intense loyalty. The quizzical dryness of his earlier testimony was gone. As he spoke the reporters started writing all over the room.

"I work for him—" said Mr. Hopkins, referring to President Roosevelt "—all the time." He paused, and continued in the same slow fashion,

"I believe in him. And if the Senate should confirm me they will do so knowing in advance that I am devoted to his administration. . . .

"I have tried to be loyal to him. It has been easy to be loyal to him . . . because I've believed in him.

"Mr. Roosevelt has a team. I'm on that team. Now that's—" he concluded, with a long pause, —"the story."

It was this intimate glimpse of personal loyalty and idealization of President Roosevelt, by one who may be counted as his second-in-command, that caused attention. Somehow it recalled the earlier scene of little Diana Hopkins sitting in the lap of Mrs. Roosevelt the other day, in the House Gallery, twisting on and off her new leather gloves, as Mr. Roosevelt delivered his annual message down below.

There is an intimacy of relation here that runs deeper than mere comradeship. And to some degree, Mr. Hopkins speaks for the thousand or more young men, who have come to Washington to join the ranks of the New Deal. They "believe in him" too. Some of them adore him. It will be an item to remember and record in books, 20 years from now, when it is possible to get a better perspective of what the New Deal was all about. **Richard L. Strout**

Frankfurter Approved By Subcommittee

Supreme Court nominee answers attacks at Senate hearing — Denies ever being a red.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Felix Frankfurter, Professor of Law at Harvard University, was unanimously recommended for confirmation today by a Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. At the hearing he told the committee that he supported the Constitution and American ideals of government and that he was not, and never had been "a Communist."

It was Professor Frankfurter's answer to the two days of attacks upon him before the same subcommittee by witnesses who have opposed his confirmation as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The nomination now goes to the full Judiciary Committee where approval of the confirmation is also taken for granted. Senator Pat McCarran, (D) of Nevada, who put pointed questions to Professor Frankfurter on his relation to Communism, absented himself from the executive meeting of the subcommittee. The action was taken after Professor Frankfurter's personal appearance at a crowded committee hearing this morning.

With his appearance in person, the hearing was moved to the largest committee room of the Senate, the caucus room, which was soon jammed with curious spectators.

A series of earlier adverse witnesses had opposed him because (a) he is a Jew; (b) is foreign-born; (c) is alleged to have given aid and comfort, or actual support, to "subversive elements."

Hearing Room Crowded

Because of the attention given to some of these charges by certain Senators, Professor Frankfurter's counsel, Dean Acheson, former Undersecretary of the Treasury and a one-time Frankfurter pupil, last night telephoned the professor that he had best appear before the committee in person.

The customary panoply of a major Senate hearing was in evidence as it got under way, with five motion picture cameras mounted on tripods, dozens of flash light cameras, and 50 busily writing newspapermen. Eleven Senators sat at the head table as the hearing started, including such well-known figures as Senators Borah, Norris, Tom Connally of Texas, King of Utah, Austin of Vermont, and other veterans.

A burst of applause greeted the slight figure of Mr. Frankfurter as

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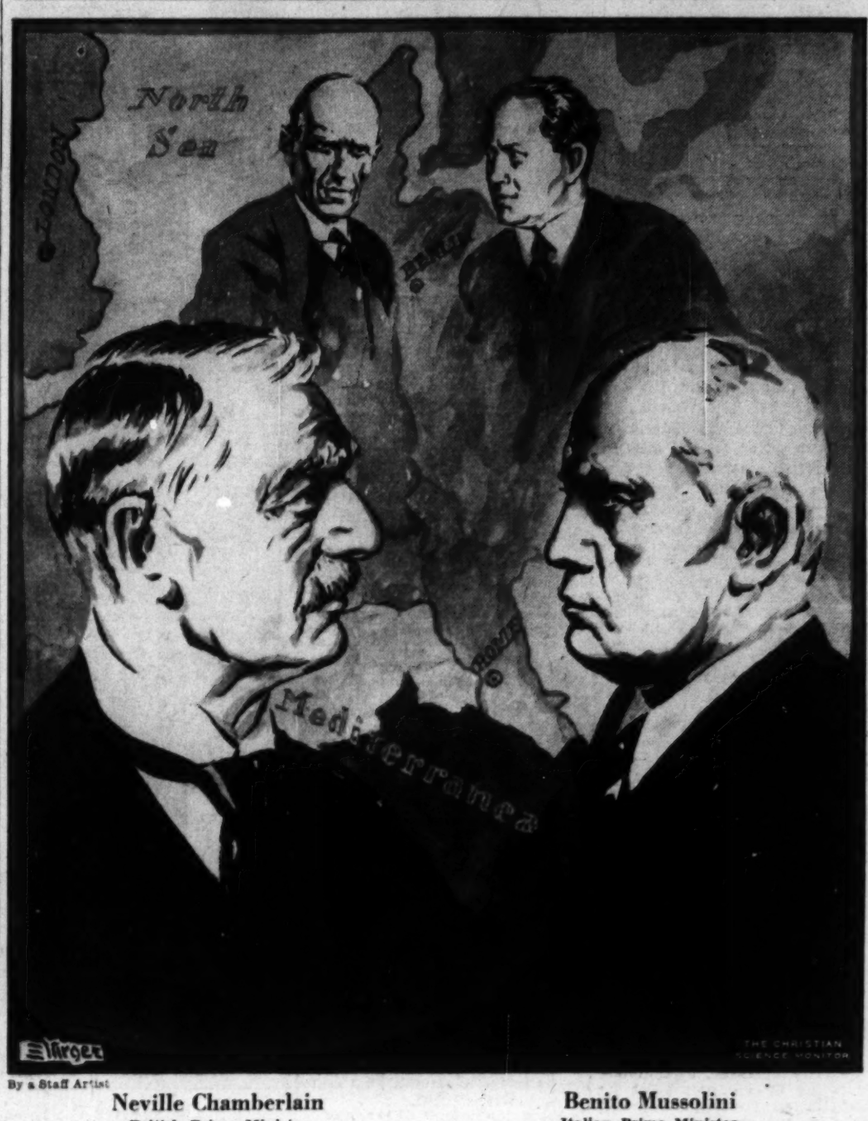
President Asks $525,000,000 To Strengthen U. S. Defenses



By a Staff Artist

Neville Chamberlain
British Prime Minister

Benito Mussolini
Italian Prime Minister

In the background are the Foreign Ministers, left, Viscount Halifax of Britain and, right, Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy. These four leaders are discussing Anglo-Italian relations in talks at Rome.

Decries hysteria but sets his program as minimum — $321,000,000 for planes.

Full text of President Roosevelt's Message to Congress on Defense: Page 7.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—President Roosevelt today asked Congress to appropriate $525,000,000 in addition to the regular national defense budget of $1,250,000,000 "for the strengthening of the defenses of the United States."

He represented it as a program "devoid of all hysteria" which represents "the minimum of requirements" for putting American key defenses in condition to withstand any possible attack on them in a period in which "there is new range and speed to offense."

Requirements Listed

Under this label he proposed that Congress approve this emergency appropriation for the following purposes:

$300,000,000—Additional Army airplanes.

$110,000,000—Army equipment in modern rifles, anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, heavy artillery, and gas masks.

$32,000,000—Educational orders to factories which would produce war supplies in time of war.

$8,000,000—An essential military highway in Panama and seacoast defenses for Panama, Hawaii, and continental United States.

$44,000,000—Naval bases in accordance with the Hepburn Board recommendations.

$21,000,000—Additional Navy airplanes.

$10,000,000—Training student pilots in colleges.

Army Gets Biggest Share

This makes a total of which $450,000,000 goes to the Army, $65,000,000 to the Navy, and $10,000,000 to the National Youth Administration to be used in the previously announced program for giving 2,000 students in American colleges and universities an elementary training in flying.

In addition to this recommendation, the President informed Congress that the Panama Canal defenses are inadequately manned. He recommended that they consider a $27,000,000 program for training more garrison troops for the Canal Zone defenses and for building necessary barracks. He suggested that $5,000,000 of this sum should be made available at once to permit immediate commencement of construction on barracks.

Aviation looms largest in this new emergency defense program. No definite figure is given as to the total number of new planes which will be purchased with the $321,000,000 allocated for Army and Navy aircraft procurement. However, it is understood reliably that with this sum of money the effective size of the total combined Army and Navy forces could be brought up within appreciable sight of a grand total of 9,000 planes. No change is contemplated in the authorized limit of 3,000 planes for the Navy. But the President stated that the Baker Board estimate of 2,320 planes for the Army Air Force "is completely out of date."

Army Air Strength

With the $300,000,000 allocated for buying Army planes, he said that the "minimum increase" would be 3,000 planes, but expressed the belief the orders placed on such a scale would materially reduce the unit cost and make possible acquisition of many more planes. The $21,000,000 for Navy aircraft procurement is intended only to speed achievement of the 3,000 figure which is now its legal objective. If 3,000 planes are added to (1) what the Army has now, (2) what it has on order, and (3) what it will order under the regular budget appropriation, the result should be an Army air force of very close to 6,000 planes.

It is understood from White House sources that the acquisition of this much larger American air force—a force which will approach in size, if it reaches 9,000 units, the largest in the world—is only part of the aircraft procurement objective. The planes themselves are desired. But of equal if not even of greater importance as a military preparedness factor is the degree to which such a procurement program will speed the tempo of aircraft production.

In this connection the President suggested that Congress make $50,000,000 of the emergency appropriation available at once in order that the army can place orders "to correct the present lag in aircraft production due to idle plants."

While aviation is the high light of the program so far as publicity is concerned, the technicians of the Army and Navy are really more interested in the other features. To the high ranking Army officers the $110,000,000 for "critical items" of Army equipment, mostly artillery, relieves real anxiety. The Navy is vitally interested in the Hepburn Board program for development of bases and looks on the $44,000,000 proposed appropriation for this purpose as of paramount importance.

Panama Canal defenses are, of course, the essential key to all Army and Navy considerations. To both the President's proposals for strengthening the Canal came with relief. The road which he proposes is one to link the existing military roads in the Canal Zone with air landing fields and bases located outside the Zone proper.

Battle in House Over $150,000,000 Relief Cut Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—A coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans in the full House Appropriations Committee today called for a purge of "malingerers" and transfer of "unemployables" from WPA rolls, and formally cut President Roosevelt's relief recommendations from $875,000,000 to $725,000,000.

Debate broke out at once in the House, with a Southern Democrat, Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, of Virginia, floor manager of the bill, leading the attack on the President's recommendations. A first-class revolt against White House leadership is therefore under way, and the stage is set for a showdown vote which may be reached tomorrow.

By a parliamentary maneuver, the Appropriations Committee oppositionists believe they have avoided a roll-call vote on the comparative figures, and hence think they can run up maximum opposition to heavy spending and politics-in-relief. They think their chances of defeating the Administration are thus at their highest point. Victory for the coalition opposition, newly enlarged, would be particularly important so early in the session. But a victory for the Administration is equally possible, and equally important as an initial stage in the 1939 congressional battle.

Democrats Made Charge

The charge of WPA malingering was made by the Democratic majority of the Appropriations Committee. The Republican minority, while agreeing, concurrently submitted a report alleging "scandal after scandal" in political abuse of WPA.

The Democratic insurgents conceded that under the proposed $150,000,000 cut, no less than 200,000 WPA workers would have to be dismissed in February, and 700,000 by June, in addition to the reduction from 3,000,000 to 2,700,000 originally contemplated for the same period by President Roosevelt.

"The President's estimate," the majority said, "in the judgment of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Plan for Arms Limitation Heard at Rome Conference

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 12—Premiers Neville Chamberlain and Benito Mussolini today concluded their formal conversations which have been considered a decisive test for Britain's appeasement policy. The prevailing impression here is that satisfactory progress is being made so far, although the talks are being kept closely secret.

In such circumstances journalistic speculation is inevitable and press reports must be regarded cautiously. However, Italian newspapers are all controlled and reflect official opinion more fully than most newspapers in democracies.

Thus it is decidedly worth noting that all Italian newspapers today expressed calm confidence that the conversations now in progress will have beneficial results in improving Europe's new balance of power. The Italian people—accustomed to take their cue from the newspapers—are therefore unusually cheerful and the ovations given to Premier Chamberlain appeared genuine.

From the welter of speculative reports concerning possible achievements here, one emerges persistently and comes from well-informed sources. The Italian Government, according to this report, has formulated a project for disarmament agreement affecting the chief European powers. They propose that the countries concerned work out their maximum needs in all categories as their experts determine, and exchange such reports.

Under the plan advanced here each nation would be permitted to retain its present strength in categories deemed essential for its defense. The Italians and Germans, for example, could thus concentrate on submarines and aircraft. Britain and France, possessing Empires, naturally need more capital ships.

Tentative schemes covering a wide range of subjects are being broached from both delegations in the hope of achieving some definite results promptly. But it may be confidently asserted that central attention is concentrated upon Spain whose conflict—so long as it remains unsettled—continues a source of actual or potential friction among the three Mediterranean powers, if any measure of reasonable agreement can be reached this week on Spain, Mr. Chamberlain's visit would be deemed successful.

"First fruits" of April pact; British and Italian Premiers voice friendship at banquet; Peace ideals outlined: Page 7.

Elections or Not '38 Was Hot For Weather Bureau Says So

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—1938 was one of the warmest years on record in the United States—perhaps the very warmest. And that doesn't refer to the mid-term elections, although perhaps it's why so many people's faces were red.

The general warmth, announced by the Weather Bureau today, surprises people who missed in 1938 the extremely high temperatures of some of its immediate predecessors. But the situation was that in the whole country, taking the averages of the whole year, the weather was warmer than ever before recorded.

"Every first-order weather bureau station in the country," says J. B. Kincer of the Weather Bureau, "reported above-normal temperatures for the year, which probably is unprecedented in Bureau annals."

The highest temperature for the year, as might be expected was at Crow Creek, in the torrid deserts and amid the high, barren mountains of central California, and was 125 degrees.

The tendency to higher temperatures has been especially marked in the last decade, Mr. Kincer reports. Only one year—1929 of the stock-market crash—was appreciably cooler than normal, while 1919 and 1924 were faintly below normal warmth. But all other years from 1919 to 1938 have had higher than normal temperatures.

The year 1938 also brought cold peaks, despite its general warmth. The lowest temperature was 51 degrees below zero at Long Lake, Wis. on Feb. 1.

Precipitation was generally abundant in the first half of 1938, but deficient in the last half in the Mid-West and normally drier parts of the Great Plains. The average for the year was 29.47 inches, about one per cent above normal.

Snowfall was below normal. The heaviest fall was 675 inches, about 56 feet, at Crater Lake, Ore.

World Wheat Parley Planned

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The International Wheat Advisory Board today decided to call an international conference to deal with the world wheat problem. It will be the first since August, 1933, and probably will be held in London.

Representatives of the following countries expressed willingness "in principle" to participate in the conference although some made reservations:

Soviet Russia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Rumania, Spain, and Yugoslavia. The United States and Argentina agreed "in principle."

International wheat advisory committee urges wheat acreage cut: Financial Page.

Japan Runs Into Difficulty In Governing Chinese Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Possible diplomatic recognition of Japan-sponsored regimes in China is beginning to trouble officials here.

Chungking authorities recently caused inquiry to be made in Berlin as to why the new Chinese Ambassador, Cheng Chieh, had been kept waiting for weeks stretching into months before an opportunity was made for him to present his credentials to the German Government.

At the same time, the vernacular press has been concerning itself with the action of the Italian Ambassador to China in accepting hospitality from Japan-sponsored "Mayor" Fu Siao-en of Shanghai, while at the same time failing to proceed to Chungking to present his credentials to the National Government.

Neither Germany nor Italy has been in position to show friendship for Japan by recognizing Japan's China Government until that Government took on something approaching real substance. But it is suspected that both countries were trying to keep their powder dry in that respect.

The governing of the newly-occupied areas of China is proving no easy problem for Japan. The Chinese who have consented to serve have been subjected to attempts at assassination, while their position otherwise has been none too secure. A Chinese who has taken office under the Japanese is not in a wholly enviable position, but one who has taken office and then been ousted is certainly due for a real dilemma, as is beginning to be realized in Nanking and elsewhere.

The Japanese had hoped that once they had attained a commanding military position, it would be a simple matter to persuade Chinese of ability to take office providing they were given good treatment plus guarantees of considerable freedom in administering their areas for the good both of the people and of themselves—not an impossible set of conditions as things are seen by the Japanese, who obviously envisaged a sort of return to "old times" with a special pro-Japanese slant to the administrations provided.

The Japanese planners seem honestly to have intended to grant the new Chinese officials a great deal of leeway. They insisted that they did not intend to create any "second Manchukuo," with Japanese advisers everywhere.

Instead they felt it would be enough to have a few Japanese technichians and others dealing with the Chinese administrations by a relatively remote control. But this was based on the theory that able men could be secured. The opposite proved the case. No Chinese of any standing was willing to run against the strong stream of nationalist feeling, and in fact it was difficult, for a while, to get anybody at all. City administrations at such points as Tsingtao and Shanghai had to be put together with men who in some cases had prison records and in all cases were without prestige in the eyes of the mass of their fellow-countrymen. At Peiping and at Nanking special efforts were made and some aged long-out-of-office statesmen were recruited, but even that was not regarded as what was wanted, for still there was no one fit to do any really constructive work on his own.

The present position is that the Japanese are continuing their efforts to get better men, this time on a replacement basis, and the ones originally obtained face the prospect of losing their "rice-bowl" jobs and being replaced by others. Continued bombings and shootings of leading figures among the "puppets" show the dangers of the situation.

Apart from the question of personnel, Japan is increasingly anxious to get under way a comprehensive plan of Chinese policing of the occupied areas. It has attempted, unsuccessfully so far, to induce Marshal Wu Pei-fu to raise an army of half a million men at a rate of 100,000 a year, these being armed with rifles and machineguns—no artillery, lest they use it against the Japanese—and detailed for railway and highway guard primarily. Japan's own forces are already spread out far more than was ever contemplated. Their presence in China must be costly, injurious to home morale eventually, and weakening to Japanese home industry and agriculture. On the other hand, Chinese forces are cheap and could be supported on the profits to be made out of the territories they guard.

The one block in the way of better times, from the Japanese viewpoint, is the stubborn, unexpectedly patriotic Chinese spirit. Japan hopes to break it but the process is not proceeding very rapidly so far.

Sino-Japanese War Enters Vital Stage

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Jan. 12

The Chinese-Japanese War, 554 days old, has been transformed from a conflict of swift, smashing movement into a less spectacular war of attrition—the friction with which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek hopes eventually to exhaust the Japanese.

Ho Ying-chin, War Minister of the Central Chinese Government, has estimated the daily cost to Japan of the first or swift stage of the war at 10,000,000 yen (about $2,700,000) and 1,250 casualties.

Casualties now are comparatively much smaller as a result of minor scale action along many miles of war fronts, but the cost of maintaining armies has not been diminished.

Japan Inspires Peace Move

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10 (AP)—Wen Tsung-Yao, President of the Legislative Council of the "Reformed Government of China" at Nanking, appealed today for peace with Japan.

The appeal coincided with a mass air attack on Chungking, provisional Chinese capital nearly 1,400 miles up the Yangtze River, and bitter fighting in the Hangchow sector southwest of Shanghai, in southwestern Shansi Province and west of Hankow.

Wen's statement was the first public peace move by one of the Japanese-dominated Chinese-manned regimes in occupied territories.

It declared that the fate of millions of persons depended on the turn of the war and said Wen's Nanking Regime and a similar government at Peiping were convinced they were contributing to China's salvation.

Chiang Government Consolidates Chinese Areas in West

Generalissimo is master in Szechwan and extends influence while Japan is busy elsewhere

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The inauguration last week of Sikang, former semi-independent area, as one of Nationalist China's Provinces, indicates that as Japan increases its Chinese holdings in the East, the Chiang Kai-shek Government is seeking to strengthen its control over some of the loosely-held areas in the West. Nationalist China today lists 24 provinces, including those in Manchuria, as under foreign occupation. The complete territory of China exhibiting an extraordinary patchwork of 10 different governments.

What remains of China to the Nationalist Kuomintang Government is controlled from Chungking, capital of Szechwan Province, far in the hinterland, to which old-fashioned Chinese city some of the more important administrative offices were moved before the fall of Hankow last October. A scattering of 17 provinces or part-provinces remain to this Government, a vast hinterland, with little means of transportation, in which the Government is hurriedly attempting to build roads and establish industries.

Of the Japanese-controlled area below the wall, two puppet governments, officered by obscure Chinese willing to obey the invader's orders, are endeavoring to obtain the good will of the Chinese and acquire a measure of authority—the North China Government at Peiping and the Central China Government at Nanking. The Peiping Government early last year took over the authority vested in the East Hopei Autonomous Government, a government set up by the Japanese south of the wall in 1935.

Established December 1937 the Peiping Government was at first known as the Provisional Government of the Republic of China. Under Wang Keh-min, a banker-economist, it has set up a currency and a government bank, and governs the Provinces of Hopeh, Shantung and parts of Shansi and Honan.

The Nanking Government was organized last March after the fall of Nanking. Its territory covers mainly the three Provinces Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, or such parts of them as the Japanese have occupied. Since Japanese interests in Central China are not so vital as those in North China, this government, under Liao Feng-hsi, has not acquired the prestige of the Peiping Administration. For some months the 26 Chinese constituting it remained in comfort and safety at Shanghai and only moved to Nanking last November, when a loose federation between the two governments in the shape of a joint commission was effected.

Above the wall is the relatively long-established puppet government of Manchoukuo, in operation since 1932, which unlike its two unrecognized counterparts in China proper, has obtained recognition from two governments—the Salvador and the Italian. With Kang Teh as Emperor, the four Provinces are ruled without a parliament and with the Japanese ambassador as commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung Army.

West of Manchoukuo is the great tract of Outer Mongolia that maintains its independence as a "People's Republic," with strong Soviet Russian influences and connections, although, when the Mongolian Government at Urga signed a mutually defensive pact with Moscow in 1936, the Chinese Government strongly protested on the ground that Outer Mongolia was an integral part of China. The Russians replied disclaiming any territorial interest in Mongolia.

At the far northwest corner of Outer Mongolia is a little territory, hedged in by mountains that has avoided falling into the hands of any power. This is known as Tannu Teva, the capital of which is a small town called Kisil-khota. Probably not more than 70,000 natives and a few thousand Russians are to be found in this forgotten state.

Below the eastern end of Outer Mongolia is Inner Mongolia, sandwiched in between Manchoukuo to the west and China proper to the south. Owing to the disorganization caused by Japanese inroads into Manchuria and China proper, this territory, after various changes, has become split up into three separate governments. The largest of these, which has taken the name of Mongokou, is ruled by Prince Teh from Hohogota, or Kweihwa, near the end of the railway that runs from Peiping into Suiyuan.

This state, which includes the northern part of Chahar and a large part of Suiyuan, is largely under Japanese influence, with Japanese conspicuous in the various government offices, although Prince Teh at first sought to maintain a position of independence.

Another small independent state adjoins the last-named, in north Shansi, with its capital at Tatung, a rich coal area in control of the Japanese-owned South Manchurian Railway. Still another small government carries on at Kalgan, with authority over the south of Chahar, capable of proving a center for the Mongolian wool trade. To this patchwork cluster of governments must be added such government as Japan has been able to organize in the conquered area of Canton.

By a Staff Artist

Who Governs on the Asiatic Continent?

Map illustrates the location of the puppet governments established by Japan and the areas under the administration of Chinese-controlled regimes. The shaded areas of Manchukuo and China proper show the approximate territory under Japanese occupation.

China Still Negotiates For U. S. War Planes

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Negotiations for the purchase of 200 Bellanca multi-purpose bomber planes by the Chinese National Government have been entered into but no written contracts have been signed, Jacob Gruber, counsel for the Bellanca Corporation, said today.

The negotiations were begun Aug 9, 1938, Mr. Gruber said. On that date "the United States' representatives of the Chinese Government accepted the Corporation's proposal subject to the approval of his Government," he said, "but did not enter into written contracts for the purchase of planes within the time specified. Negotiations are still pending but there have been no contracts entered into up to the present time."

Mrs. Charles M. Schwab

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, wife of the steelmaster - philanthropist, who passed on today here, was a "happy companion" who shared his early struggles and later success.

Last May, upon the occasion of their fifty-fifth wedding anniversary, the Schwabs said:

"It seems like a few short years since we started our happy companionship."

They had no children.

The former Emma Eurane Dinkey was married to Mr. Schwab, a country boy reared at Williamsburg, Pa., and Loretto, when he was a young engineer in a Braddock steel mill and boarded in her mother's home.

Most of Mr. Schwab's benefactions were partnership projects with his wife.

Japanese Prod British

SHANGHAI, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Foreign Minister of the Chinese-manned, Japanese-dominated Reformed Government of China at Nanking protested today against the action of British military authorities in closing the greater Shanghai Municipality Police Station.

The station is in the International Settlement, in the British Defense Zone. The protest, from Foreign Minister Chen Lu to Ambassador Sir Archibald Kerr, demanded reopening of the station and prevention of such action in the future.

In the view of the Nanking Regime, the closing constituted interference with its police rights.

So far as known, this was the first formal protest to a third power by the Nanking Puppet Government. Because third powers have not recognized the regime, it created a question of diplomatic procedure.

Chiang Subdues War Lords

CHUNGKING, Szechwan (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek's ten-year struggle against the custom of provincial war lords to ignore the orders of the Chinese Government has brought one marked success.

Today the army officers and politicians of Szechwan Province are completely under the thumb of their super-governor, General Chang Chun, a trusted lieutenant of Chiang Kai-shek.

The story of how China's Generalissimo ousted the war lords from this Province, reorganized the Government, and finally moved his capital to Szechwan's largest city, is a chapter in the history of China's unification.

Until 1935, Szechwan was ruled by five warring generals who collected fabulous amounts of tax revenues, estimated at United States $30,000,000 annually, from their 60,000,000 serfs.

The infiltration of Chiang Kai-shek's power began in 1935, when the Red Army invaded Szechwan, forcing the veteran war lord Liu Hsiang to beg for assistance from the Chinese Government.

Chiang Kai-shek's troops poured into the Province, followed by tax collectors, highway engineers, telephone linesmen, and all the other earmarks of military occupation.

But Chiang did not act immediately against the local war lords because of the strong provincial spirit.

When the Japanese invasion began in July, 1937, Liu Hsiang was forced to send a part of his provincial armies to the front but he held back his best troops to guard the feudal domains.

When Liu Hsiang passed on in January, 1938, Chiang-Kai-shek chose his trusted subordinate, General Chang Chun (Foreign Minister in 1936) to succeed him, but a protest rose from the Szechwan newspapers and political organizations. More than 200,000 provincial soldiers were mobilized for civil war.

Government agents had discovered the key to the Szechwan political machine. Liu Hsiang had made his army colonels directly responsible to his private secretary, Teng Hanhsiang, who had control of the army, the political machine, and the tax collection system. "He was an unknown dictator in China's most populous Province."

When the threat of civil war came Teng was ordered to report to the Generalissimo's headquarters in Hankow, where he was presented with a documented list of his own corrupt practices for the previous five years. His alleged graft exceeded U. S. $9,000,000. Chiang Kai-shek permitted Teng to return to Szechwan as a minor official under Gen. Chang Chun, who is supervising the political and military development of China's great Southwest—the four provinces of Szechwan, Kweichow, Yunnan, and Sikang.

When interviewed by the Associated Press, Chang Chun declared that two thirds of the old provincial armies of Szechwan have now been sent to the front, and the 300,000 Szechwan recruits now under training are completely under the control of Chiang Kai-shek.

The influx of 200,000 refugees into Szechwan, including thousands of teachers, officials, and other intellectuals, is rapidly rubbing off the sharp corners of provincialism as the tide of public opinion swings over to the National Government.

Three Franco Armies Press Drive on Spanish Loyalists

The following information has been compiled from Associated Press dispatches from the war zone in Spain. A more detailed account of the course of the civil war during the past two months, giving the significance of the leading moves, appeared in the Monitor of Jan. 4.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

With a preponderance of artillery, tanks, and shells estimated at ten to one, the Spanish Insurgents, using the Italian Littorio and Black Arrow divisions as shock troops, report that they have forced their way to within 15 miles of Tarragona.

If this principal seaport of southern Catalonia should be taken—as the Insurgents apparently intend to do while Premier Chamberlain is still in conference with Signor Mussolini—they would cut off a 45-mile strip of coastal territory southward in which Loyalist troops are still defending Tortosa on the Ebro.

Although the Loyalists are pressing on with their diversion to the southeast, having reached a point 50 miles from the Portuguese border where they are able to threaten (at Llerena) the railway connecting the city of Seville with Insurgent headquarters at Burgos in the north, yet the campaign at present is being decided in Catalonia.

The Loyalist government today ordered mobilization of all men between the ages of 39 and 45 in an attempt to stem the Insurgents' offensive in Catalonia. Mobilization orders previously had included all males between the ages of 18 and 38.

The Insurgent commander is pounding at the Loyalist lines from at least three points. Yesterday the Franco forces claimed to have captured the small hill town of Montblanch, the heart of a network of roads for southern Catalonia, after 12 hours of desperate fighting, in which the Insurgents brought up their heaviest artillery, great fleets of tanks and their best infantry units to batter their way through.

Arriving on the downward slope toward the coastal plane, this army intends to form a junction with a second army that has forced its way within four miles of Falset 30 miles to the southwest, which is about 26 miles from Tarragona. Meanwhile a third army under Gen. Juan Yague, reinforced by Moors, went into action still farther to the southwest at Mora de Ebro, a point about 23 miles to the north of Tortosa.

A further advance was also reported to the north, under the Pyrenees, where ground is said to have been taken northeast of Tremp, the great hydroelectric plant in Insurgent hands.

The defenders, therefore, attacked at several points are finding themselves extremely hard pressed.

Their only hope apparently being supplies of new material, which the Insurgents are able to get, it is said through shipments from Italy, but which the Loyalists find almost impossible to obtain owing to embargoes by the western democracies and the workings of America's neutrality laws.

Increase in Pigs Noted On North Carolina Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"Pigs is pigs," only a little more so in North Carolina this year, as shown by the fact that from last year's litters farmers saved 1,403,000.

This pig crop is 11 per cent greater than in 1938 and the total number of swine in North Carolina farms Jan. 1, 1939, was the highest since 1922. There has been a definite upward trend since 1926.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Dictator Charges Raise Hurdle For Imredy's Regime

BUDAPEST, Jan. 12 (AP)—Parliament began a new session today with the opposition in an increasingly rebellious mood against Premier Bela Imredy on the allegation the Premier was moving toward a "Fascist dictatorship."

The session was expected to furnish a new test of Dr. Imredy's strength in the midst of the delicate situation created by border incidents with Czechoslovakia over territory awarded to Hungary following the Munich Agreement.

The opposition forced Dr. Imredy's resignation Nov. 23, but later gave him sufficient support to enable him to resume the Premiership.

Accused as Fascist

Charges against Dr. Imredy were that he is planning abolition of parties in favor of a one-party Fascist system.

The Premier denied accusations that his organization of a super-political group for "Hungarian race protection" gave the dissidents, formerly of the Government Party of National Unity, material on which to base their charges.

The dissidents, who have the cooperation of such leaders as Former Premier Count Bethlen and Tibor Eckhardt, veteran political leader of the Independent Agrarian Party, are making a great point of an article in the Italian newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, that Dr. Imredy planned a one-party system after the Italian model.

The Premier has not commented on the newspaper story.

Czech Border Incident

Hungary's firmness toward Czechoslovakia as a result of the border troubles brought a lessening of criticism of Dr. Imredy's foreign policy, but domestic policies, including a proposed law for control of Jews, alienated many of his former supporters.

In the event of a parliamentary vote of no confidence two courses seemed open to Regent Admiral Horthy—dissolution of Parliament and the new elections or appointment of a military leader to the Premiership.

Further border incidents were reported yesterday. One newspaper, Az Est, said several Czechoslovaks were wounded when regular Czechoslovak troops attacked at Barkaszo on the border of Carpatho-Ukraine, eastern province of Czechoslovakia.

The current border troubles started Jan. 6 and led to strong diplomatic exchanges between the two nations.

A Good Year for Turkeys

Turkey raising conditions were so favorable in 1938 that a further expansion of production was predicted for 1939.

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Farm Migrants Raise State and U. S. Problem

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Officials of the Farm Security Administration said Jan. 11 a rapidly rising tide of migratory farm labor threatens to add millions of dollars annually to public relief needs.

They estimated more than 500,000 rural families are drifting about over the country searching for whatever seasonal work they can find.

The plight of these families—described as the "victims" of increasing mechanization of agriculture and of governmental crop adjustment programs—will be placed before Congress, officials said, when the question of rural relief funds come up for consideration.

A high FSA official asserted the problem might easily engender widespread rural disturbances and develop into "an agricultural revolution." In recent months there have been many demonstrations, he said, of these jobless families. The congregation of several hundred families in southeast Missouri Jan. 10 to protest against reported evictions from cotton farms was cited as an example.

The rural relief problem, officials said, is being complicated by a shift of many landowners from a sharecropper system, under which the tenant shares in proceeds of the farm, to a system of employing day labor.

Officials expressed doubt a projected appropriation request of $125,000,000 for the Farm Security Administration for rural relief would be sufficient. The appropriation for the current years was $175,000,000.

They estimated that in addition to the migratory farm families needing financial aid there are about a million permanently located families needing assistance.

Arizona Proposal To Deal in Power Becomes Big Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Whether the State of Arizona shall enter the electrical power business promises to be a major issue in the regular session of the Fourteenth Legislature, which opened Jan. 9.

Proponents of a plan for a "Colorado River Power Authority," instructed to arrange for a 200-mile transmission line from Parker to Phoenix, are organized under the name of Irrigation and Power Districts of Arizona. Their bill is already drawn.

Estimated cost of the Parker-Phoenix Line is $2,500,000. This will have to be borrowed from Federal sources. As security, it is proposed that Arizona pledge the $300,000 it will receive annually as "royalty" on Colorado River power if the Boulder Canyon Project Act is amended by Congress in accordance with recommendations from the Basin States Committee of Fourteen.

These amendments, if made, will reduce the price of firm Colorado River power from 1.63 mills to one mill at the point of generation. If a line to Phoenix is built, it will be necessary for the Bureau of Reclamation to install $6,000,000 worth of generating equipment at the Parker Dam.

It is claimed that current bought for one mill at Parker can be wholesaled in Phoenix at four mills. Present wholesale rate in this area is a cent.

The six irrigation projects that are charter members of the Irrigation and Power Districts of Arizona have a combined area of 210,000 acres in Maricopa and Pinal Counties. Pumps supply all the water for four of them, and over 70 per cent of their total water requirements. They place the pump-irrigated acreage of the two counties at 250,000, claim that 500,000 more could be irrigated if electricity were available at reasonable prices. Great growth along commercial and manufacturing lines is also predicted with plentiful and cheap power.

Most of the power used by the districts is bought from the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, composed of the farmers who operate the 240,000 Salt River Reclamation Project. Part of it is hydroelectric, the rest comes from steam and diesel plants.

The complaint is not only about rates, but also that the W. U. A. is unable to supply the present demand for power and has no means of meeting demands sure to arise from natural expansion. Whether it would not be better to enlarge existing facilities, rather than put the State into the business of wholesaling current, is a subject of lively debate.

It is reported that the city of Tucson, which depends altogether on diesels, is deeply interested in this latest move to bring power from the Colorado.

Missouri Tenant Farmers Promised Food and Aid by Federal Agencies

NEW MADRID, Mo., Jan. 12 (AP)—The prospect of food supplies and assistance from two Federal agencies encouraged more than 1,000 southeast Missouri tenant farmers today in their demonstration against share-cropper poverty.

Officials of seven surplus commodity warehouses were ordered by Assistant Social Security Administrator Proctor Carter to make supplies available to the families, camped at scattered sites along two major highways.

The Farm Security Administration and the Surplus Commodities Corporation announced food and other assistance would be provided.

Officials said the FSA would make financial grants not to exceed $20 a month, to families needing help, and also assist them in finding new farm connections. The SCC arranged to distribute food.

The families, three-fourths of them Negroes, huddled around campfires and oil-barrel stoves again last night. Temperatures were well above freezing, but the possibility of rain continued.

Most of them had inadequate protection against the open air. Women and children were given improvised shelters or tents, while a few spent the night inside dilapidated automobiles or trucks. Those outside slept on cots, corn shuck mattresses, or blankets.

"The requests, if any are made, will have to be handled through our regular county offices and the need of the applicant established," Mr. Carter explained.

"The supplies are open to the sharecroppers just as to any other needy person."

William E. Baxter, Jr., midwestern branch manager of the American Red Cross, said the position of the Red Cross is that it is "a matter for State and Federal Agencies."

Tasmania Decides To Light Caverns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—The Tasmanian Government has decided to develop the limestone caves at Hastings in Southern Tasmania as a tourist attraction. The existence of these caves has long been known, but they were accessible only by a bush track and have not been lighted. Now a good road has been built to them, and an expert from the Jenolan Caves in New South Wales has mapped out a scheme for lighting them by electricity. A further attraction has been found by building a swimming pool to receive the waters of the hot springs which are found near the caves, and already many visitors have made use of the facilities thus provided by the Government Tourist Department.

Other limestone caves are situated at Mole Creek on the Northwest Coast. These have been opened up for many years, and since being illuminated with electricity they have attracted an increasing number of visitors every year.

N. Y. German Daily Banned in Reich

BERLIN, Jan. 12 (AP)—The German-language daily Staatszeitung und Herold of New York City came under an official ban yesterday with circulation in the Reich forbidden until further notice.

An order to that effect dated Jan. 6 appeared in the official Reichsanzeiger, which publishes Government orders.

Among other bans listed was John Gunther's "Los Pilotos de Europe," a Spanish edition of "Inside Europe," published in Santiago, Chile.

VIENNA, Jan. 12 (AP)—It was reported reliably yesterday that two Vienna daily morning newspapers, the Neue Freie Presse and the Neues Wiener Journal, would discontinue publication Jan. 31 because of financial difficulties due to circulation losses.

'Invisible Glass' Has Visibility

Wide World

Dr. W. R. Whitney

Vice-President of General Electric Company and founder of its research laboratory. This portrait shows how glare is eliminated by having treated center portion of the glass with a new film making the glass practically invisible, and below

Dr. Katherine B. Blodgett

who with Dr. Irving Langmuir, a Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, made the discovery of the film at the General Electric Company research laboratories where she is seen at work.

Ore Fleet Expects Busy Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Bobbing idly in ice-locked harbors from Buffalo to Chicago and Duluth, the Great Lakes ore fleet is awaiting the spring break-up and the opening of the 1939 season which it is expected will find business double that of 1938.

Last year was a slack one for these long, lean cargo vessels which carry coal, iron ore, limestone, and sand back and forth across the big lakes, feeding the nation's hungry steel furnaces. The year before, 1937, almost set a record, however, with a total 62,598,836 tons moved. This wasn't far short of the best year in history, 1929, when 65,204,000 tons was carried.

In 1937 the "bone yards" of the lakes were raided for idle, some derelict bottoms, anything to hold the suddenly swollen volume of materials. No ships had been built for six or seven years and the trade wasn't ready for the spurt in the steel business.

Last year, however, the fleet dropped down in the business trough along with the rest, carried only 19,263,011 tons. But 125 of the fleet of 300 American cargo vessels were in service.

This year though, with things definitely picking up again, operators confidently expect an ore movement of well over 45,000,000 tons. Shipping of other materials such as coal, sand, limestone, oil, automobiles, and grain is expected also to help put the fleet once more at the top of the wave.

Stocks on hand at steel mill docks are lower now than last year at this time and if production keeps up its present pace the big cranes will be scraping close to bottom by the time the ice melts and lets the big ships out to go to work.

The 1938 ore consumption was 26,102,000 tons compared with 53,996,000 in 1937, and 44,639,000 in 1936. In 1932 it was only 24,114,000 tons.

Of All Things . . . !

A Modern Painter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—A left-handed painter, who paints landscapes with a big barn brush and ordinary gloss enamel, and who makes a living at it for his wife and four children, is W. A. Wahl of Prairie du Chien, Wis.

With no special training, Mr. Wahl does no preliminary sketching, uses but four colors, and paints freehand with his barn brush, using a smaller brush only for finer details and "touching up."

Sales of many paintings of historical events of Wisconsin have, he says, brought him sufficient money to make "a good living."

Mr. Wahl formerly was employed by a railroad. He painted canvases and panels in depots along the road's route through the Northwest.

An Auto Mixup

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Police thought they were being kidded when John Dodge of De Soto Street reported he had lost his Lincoln car.

Later he thought the same thing about them when they reported finding it—on Austin Street.

Musical Messengers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Whistling messenger boys have graduated in London.

A group of them have enhanced their musical talents to the extent of forming a band, the success of which has testified to the ability of its members.

Consisting of Post Office messengers between the ages of 16 and 18, the band was organized about a year ago by J. A. Barnett, supervisor of messengers at a Kensington post office.

The group, styling itself the Paddington Boy Messengers' Band, has already given successful performances at several General Post Office staff functions, and also a performance before a large audience in King George V Hall. A BBC broadcast is the next goal of the band, although no date has been set for the promised appearance.

Sap's Running Early

MACHIAS, N. Y. (AP)—Robert Toner and his daughter, Esther jumped the "maple sugar season" by tapping several maple trees and harvesting 24 gallons of sap.

Usually the first trees are tapped in the spring, but Mr. Toner said he had tapped trees in January for years and the "first run" sirup was delicious.

Mislaid

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Social security cards have been chewed by goats, blown away by tornadoes, and stepped on by horses, but Manager Hugh P. McTernan of the Board Field Office here got a new jolt this week.

An applicant for a duplicate card whose home had been redecorated reported that his original card was lost under the wallpaper.

Medical Group Faces Another Antitrust Suit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12—An attempt to bring the American Medical Association to trial here on charges similar to the indictment handed down against it by a District of Columbia Grand Jury on Dec. 21, charging violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, was announced by Dr. William P. Schmeelk of Newark, President of the State Spinograph Society and Administrative Director of the Chiropractors' Society, yesterday.

At the same time Dr. Schmeelk declared he would combat what he termed "attempts to introduce a medical monopoly bill into this year's Legislature," which would require that if anyone wished to become an optometrist, he must first become a medical doctor, and would take examinations for the chiropractic and osteopathic licenses out of the present Board of Optometry and place them under a Medical Board.

Declaring he had submitted charges to Attorney General Frank Murphy against the medical group for operation of what he termed a "trust," Dr. Schmeelk held that the American Medical Association was operating in New Jersey "to exterminate the various healing agencies and to bring more medical domination than ever before."

"The biggest objection is that the action of the Medical Society takes away from the right of the public the choice of practitioners," he asserted. "I feel that my rights have been encroached upon. I feel that if I want an osteopath, a chiropractor, or any other practitioner, I have the right of free choice, and do not have to do what a medical doctor tells me."

"Even the judiciary end of it would be incorporated in such a way in the bill that the lawyers would have no chance to defend the defendants. The Medical Board would have the sole power of judge and jury," Dr. Schmeelk said.

His announcement follows a conference at the Statehouse between 21 laymen's units of the State Health Society here for the opening session of the 1939 legislature.

Dr. Schmeelk announced that several laymen's organizations had been found in different sections of the State to educate the people that "they are slowly being robbed of their health freedom."

Parking Bill Put At $100,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The motorists' annual parking bill in the United States is nearly $100,000,000, according to Frank E. Ballantyne, General Manager of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

Declaring that lack of adequate parking facilities is one of the major problems facing American cities, he said the A. A. A.'s national committee on parking and terminal facilities has arrived at the figures in the course of a survey now going on.

"Parking garages annually take in some $70,000,000, while the parking lots get an estimated $20,000,000 to $25,000,000," he said. "Between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 goes down the maw of parking meters. All these millions are paid for what might be termed trip-parking—that is, parking when shopping, or at work, or away from home for any reason, and do not cover whatever amounts are spent on private garage rental.

In spite of this expenditure, the average motorist continues to find parking a major problem, it was said.

Social Security Tax Suit Won by Aircraft Builder

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—In a decision believed to have established a national precedent, the United States Fourth Circuit of Appeals held that the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore is entitled to recover $7,732 from the Government for social security taxes paid in performance of a Government contract.

The suit involved a contract for building of military aircraft and was signed in June, 1934. A clause in the agreement specified that "any sales tax, processing tax, adjustment charge or other charges or taxes imposed or changed by the Congress subsequent to the date of this contract" increasing the cost of performance should be collectible from the Government.

Plan to Electrify Farm Areas In New South Wales Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Electrification of every village and farm within 300 miles of the New South Wales coast was foreshadowed by the Minister for Local Government, Eric Spooner, in outlining a long-range plan whereby the outlay over 10 years will total £17,000,000.

Inland power stations and main transmission lines will cost £5,000,000. Distribution lines and reticulation for 60,000 farms will cost £12,000,000. There are 65,000 farms within the 300-mile belt. Of these, only 6,500 are so far supplied with electricity.

The present average cost and reticulation is about £120 for each farm. The cost will increase as the electricity giant reaches out to inland wheat and pastoral areas. The average cost in these areas may reach £250 a farm, not including power generation and main transmission.

The New South Wales Government's objects under the scheme are to build and equip central power stations; to construct transmission lines that send bulk electricity to the outskirts of shires and municipalities; to subsidize shires and municipalities in distribution and reticulation; and to provide technical advice to local authorities. The work of linking up power stations has been begun. One link will go from a coal-generated station at Port Kembla, 60 miles south of Sydney, to the hydro-electric station at Burrinjuck Dam, about 250 miles southwest of Sydney, to the coal-operated station at Lithgow, 100 miles west of Sydney.

Cultural Gains in U. S. Reported As Smithsonian Institute Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Large additions to the research and historical collections of the Smithsonian Institution were reported to the Board of Regents at their annual meeting today by Charles G. Abbott, secretary.

The year just ended was marked by progress in the building of the new National Gallery of Art presented to the Nation by the late Andrew W. Mellon, and by the designation of a site and an appropriation for preliminary plans for a Smithsonian Gallery of Art.

A new observatory for solar radiation has been installed on Burro Mountain near Tyrone, N. M., to cooperate with the existing Smithsonian observatories in California and Chile to study solar variation and weather. Among the significant plans for the future is one dealing with the measurement of variations of the sun's ultraviolet radiation in the upper atmosphere which can be determined by the amount of ionization of atmospheric atoms measured with an instrument attached to a sounding balloon. The greatest variation in the sun's total radiation comes in this ultraviolet band. Knowledge of it is expected to prove of value in weather predicting.

A significant result of the year was the discovery by Dr. McAlister, of the Division of Radiation and Organisms, of a new phenomenon of photo-synthesis—an uptake of carbon dioxide by leaves in darkness. This depended on the development of a new instrument for measuring carbon monoxide assimilation—a subject hitherto practically beyond the possibility of investigation.

The Bureau of American Ethnology, the branch of the Smithsonian Institution devoted to study of the primitive peoples of the New World, made noteworthy progress in untangling the complex of Indian languages, especially the extensions of the Athabascan, the tongue spoken by the red men of northwestern Canada. This has an intimate connection with the problem of the peopling of the New World by migrants from Siberia. Archeological work was continued on the site in Colorado where Folsom man, the earliest known inhabitant of this continent, made weapons and tools used in hunting extinct animals that flourished during the closing days of the last Ice Age.

Important Arabic, Chinese, and Persian manuscripts, paintings, and art objects were added to the collections of the Freer Gallery of Art.

A total of 312,729 specimens was added to the collections of the National Museum.

Pennsylvania News Wins Princeton Paper Award

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—The News, publication of the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa., won the second monthly preparatory school newspaper competition sponsored by the Daily Princetonian, Princeton University's campus news organ, it was announced Jan. 11, by John H. Miller, 2nd, of Duxbury, Mass., competition director.

The Shady Side News of Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh, was second. Third place went to the Hotchkiss Record of Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. Nineteen papers were entered in the competition.

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Indicting of Brooklyn Jurors Is Expected to Change System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The broad investigation of all Brooklyn law enforcement agencies today was concentrated on that borough's jury selection system following the indictment yesterday of nine members of the present Kings County Grand Jury Panel on charges of perjury.

John Harlan Amen, named special assistant attorney general in charge of the inquiry by Gov. Herbert Lehman, announced that the extraordinary grand jury had indicted the men after investigation disclosed that they perjured themselves in swearing to no criminal records.

Mr. Amen, whose inquiry is termed the "broadest in the history of New York State," revealed that the nine indictments were only a prelude to an "exhaustive" study of the records and backgrounds of all grand and petit jury panel members in Kings County. The present indictments were to serve as a warning to criminal elements that sought jury duty for one reason or another, Mr. Amen said, adding that the presence of persons with criminal records on juries might well nullify justice and account for many unexplainable jury disagreements recently.

Disclosures regarding the methods of selecting jurors were "almost ridiculous and certainly shocking," Mr. Amen declared, adding that under the present methods of selection of jurors no check of any kind is ever made by the office of the Commissioner of Jurors on the sworn statements which are obtained from prospective jurors at the time of their qualification, so that any individual who for any purpose wishes to serve may walk into the office of the Commissioner, either with or without a recommendation from the leader of his political district or from the district attorney's office, and by merely inserting the appropriate answers to the standard form questionnaire and swearing to the truth of the same, qualify himself for further service as a grand or petit juror.

"Inasmuch as no inquiry is even made as to the truth or falsity of the answers set forth in the questionnaire the likelihood of discovery of false answers is negligible."

Declaring that his present criticism was not of any official or officials, but of the entire Brooklyn system, which he termed the most careless of any county he knew of, Mr. Amen said that immediate and drastic legislation was needed to mend the situation. Such a system, he said, must provide for a careful check-up on the backgrounds of prospective jurors.

Britain's New Social Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Among new laws that came into force in Britain in January were the Hire Purchase Act, the Young Persons Employment Act and the Widows, Orphans, and Old Age Pensions Act.

The Hire Purchase Act is designed to protect the interests of those who buy goods by instalments. It requires the seller to furnish much fuller particulars than in the past. It also gives enhanced powers to the law courts to arbitrate where disputes arise.

The Young Persons Employment Act regulates the hours of work of youths and girls under 18 years of age. It fixes the maximum in such cases at 48 hours weekly for the present, with reduction for those under 16 to 44 hours weekly from 1941 onward. The Act also restricts overtime working for young people and provides them with a statutory interval for meals, a weekly half holiday, immunity from night working, and other ameliorations.

The Widows, Orphans, and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act reduces the age limit for voluntary entrants into the Government's scheme and revises the subscriptions payable by the beneficiaries.

Educator Assails Intense Sense Of Nationalism

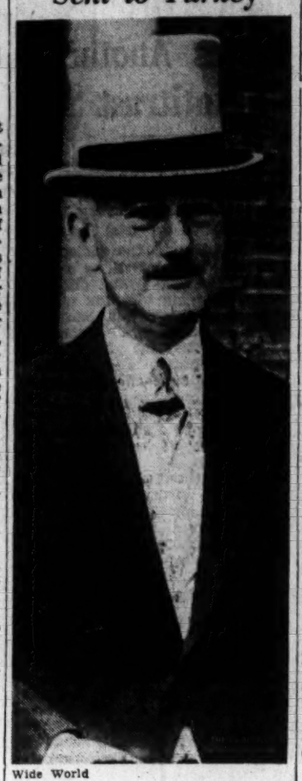
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — While nationalism, or loyalty to one's ancestors, was desirable in any people, the world today needed loyalty to God, said Dr. J. S. Thomson, President of the University of Saskatchewan, in an address at Saskatoon. The exaggerated loyalty and nationalism on display in Europe was an "unmitigated curse," he said.

Dr. Thomson denounced the narrow, selfish and arrogant forms of nationalism rampant in some parts of Europe and added: "We want to rid the world of this sort of thing, but what we want to replace it is not a vague internationalism, but a glorious new spirit of co-operation."

"The disire for peace, liberty, and righteousness is not confined to any one people nor any one land. It is not confined to any one group of peoples. I believe that the peoples of Germany, Russia, Italy, and Ukraine want peace and liberty. Certainly the people of Canada do," he said.

Sent to Turkey



Wide World

New British Envoy

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Sir Hughe Knatchbull - Hugessen, former Ambassador to China who was seriously injured by Japanese machine-gun fire from airplanes near Shanghai in August, 1937, was appointed British Envoy to Turkey yesterday.

'March' Arranged To Protest Relief Cut in Newark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 12—A "march on Trenton," originating in this City, is set for next Monday, to protest the Legislature's failure to provide adequate relief funds during 1938. The marchers will demand that the 1939 appropriation cover the deficiencies of 1938 and adequately provide for this year's relief needs.

The Workers' Alliance and a group of grocers and butchers to whom the City is in debt for food given to relief recipients, due to the failure of the State to pay its share of the relief aid burden, started the movement.

They proceeded to the chambers of the City Commission, accompanied by representatives of the food merchants, and requested that Newark provide motor buses for the trip to Trenton. The Commissioners enthusiastically took up the idea, recalling that the State owes Newark about $2,000,000 for relief since September, and took direction of the plan out of the hands of the Alliance and small shop owners.

Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein believed the "march" should be open to all citizens; and with the approval of City Commissioners, wrote to officials of the Board of Education, Public Service, Co-ordinated Transport, and independent motor bus lines to ask if they would donate vehicles to transport the demonstrators to the State capital on Monday.

Vincent Murphy, one of the Commissioners, endorsed the protest and suggested that the alliance and the merchants enlist the aid of the State League of Municipalities in making the demonstration statewide. "The legislators probably would be greatly impressed if they were stormed on all sides," Mr. Murphy declared.

Arthur Mudd, State Relief Director, reports that a deficit of $7,250,000 has accrued in State relief funds since the 1938 appropriations were exhausted on July 1, last. He estimated that $22,000,000 would be needed to finance relief in 1939.

Lutheran Church Hit By Japanese Bomber

ICHANG, China, Jan. 12 (AP)—Foreign sources reported today that an American Lutheran Church at Shasi, Hupeh Province, was demolished and five persons killed when a lone Japanese plane dropped two bombs in the town's main street Tuesday. No Americans were believed to be among the casualties.

Czechs to Aid Refugees From Germany to Emigrate

The News

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 12 (AP)—Refugees who fled into the interior of Czechoslovakia to escape the territorial occupations by Germany, Hungary, and Poland last fall learned they will be aided in leaving the country soon in "a humane manner."

The Emigration Bureau, established by the Czechoslovak Government, announced Emigrants from Germany and Austria will be assisted first. The Bureau will aid approximately 13,000 democratic Germans who fled from the Sudetenland before it was annexed by Reichsführer Hitler, and then 2,000 German Communists and nearly 15,000 German Jews who also sought refuge in the interior.

The Bureau estimated emigration of the 30,000 in these three categories will cost a billion crowns about ($34,253,000). The Government decided these fugitives would have to emigrate because the nation had suffered "tremendous losses" through dismemberment of territory which went to Germany, Poland, and Hungary.

Approximately 3,000 already have emigrated, principally to France and England, the Emigration Bureau said. A great many also have gone to American and Asiatic countries.

Many resident Jews who are not fugitives also have registered for emigration.

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The British Treasury, which recently loaned Czechoslovakia £10,000,000, today asked that the remainder of the loan be spent on emigrating refugees. The Czech financial delegation in London opposed the suggestion. The loan was originally asked from Britain for reconstruction of Czechoslovakia after its partition by the Munich Conference.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—In addition to the many other problems of reconstruction demanding immediate attention, Czechoslovakia has been concentrating upon the thousands of refugees who fled here from the surrounding countries, mainly from Greater Germany.

The refugees numbered 150,000 in the middle of December, including 114,000 Czechs and 11,000 to 15,000 Sudeten Germans and Reich Germans. There would probably be many more today were it not that many were compelled to return to their homes in the Sudetenland in the early days of the German occupation when it was expected that a plebiscite would be held.

It should be remembered that the Czechs have also expelled 7,300 German refugees and dissolved their camps through the rights enjoyed under the "agreement to opt" signed with the Reich at the end of November. According to Clause II, paragraphs of that agreement the Czechoslovak Government can demand that persons of German nationality who were Czechoslovak citizens when the treaty came into force and who took up residence on the present territory of the Republic after January, 1910, and their dependents, leave Czechoslovakia within three months.

Citizenship Lost

Such persons automatically lose their Czechoslovak citizenship and Germany agrees to accept them as German nationals. Exception is however made in the case of Jews, since "German Nationals" is interpreted according to the Nuremberg racial laws. This right the Czechoslovak Government can exercise up to July 10, 1939.

The refugees divide themselves automatically into two groups—Czechs and Germans. It is generally expected that the Government will take care of the Czech refugees and see that they are absorbed into the corporate life of the new republic. But this task is today seen to be more difficult than was at first anticipated, because of unexpected obstacles from the German and Slovak sides.

The Czech industrial workers were to be absorbed in the new factories which were to replace those in Sudetenland. But German objections to this reconstruction of industries because they will compete with those of Sudetenland are definitely delaying matters for the Czech industrial worker. The Government first saw a home for many of them in Slovakia where agriculture is not so intensive as in Bohemia-Moravia.

The new autonomous Slovak Government has, however, not only refused to take in Czech "colonists" but has expelled many Czechs, especially officials, and teachers, who were long residents in Slovakia and for whom Bohemia-Moravia must find new homes and positions.

German Refugees

The problem of aiding the Sudeten German refugees to leave the country is the immediate goal of present plans. Most of these cannot return to Germany because of their political past. They are social Democrats and would find themselves arrested and sent to concentration camp immediately they crossed the frontier into the Reich.

Special permits for 350 such refugees, together with wives and younger children, were granted by the British Government some weeks ago. Most of those fortunate enough to obtain such visas are already in England, having traveled via Gdynia (Poland) to some English port. But there remain nearly 13,000 other Sudeten German refugees who are housed in various camps in the western part of the republic. Such camps differ so widely that they almost beggar a uniform description. They may be dilapidated farmhouses, derelict restaurants or they may be palatial residences somewhere in the country. (The Czech refugees are mainly distributed in private families.)

Conditions in such camps according to eye-witnesses' stories are not very comfortable. There is often an absence of such necessities as soap, proper drinking water, and what is so bad in this present winter season, of proper heating. The Government allows 8 Kronen (about five cents) per person per day, but complaints are heard in certain districts that less than half this sum is actually allotted by the local authorities. Where the men work in labor service camps (under military contral) they are paid 40 heller an hour. Such work is mainly road-repairing.

Among the professions which have suffered badly through recent events is journalism. Since October 1, more than 400 journalists have been thrown out of employment chiefly because of their papers having closed down.

Trinidad Bans Refugees

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (AP)—The immigration of Central European refugees to this British West Indian possession was banned after Jan. 15 by a special proclamation of the Governor and Executive Council issued Jan. 11.

The proclamation deeded all aliens who left Central Europe within the past two years as "undesirable immigrants" until further notice.

The order applies to all European countries south of Belgium and east of France—including Germany, the former Austria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Italy—and specified it was issued for "economic reasons."

The 500 Jews already in Trinidad presumably will be allowed to stay. It was understood the law would be redrafted later to provide for a special board to consider applications of aliens to immigrate on a basis of individual qualifications.

Changes in Czech Schools

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Three leading German educational institutions in Czechoslovakia were co-ordinated along Nazi racial lines Jan. 11, although they remain nominally under jurisdiction of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Education.

They are ancient Prague University and technical high schools in Prague and Brünn. Jews will not be admitted in the future. Jews in attendance now will only be permitted to finish their examinations.

Czechs Sell Arms Interest

PRAGUE, Jan. 12 (AP) — The Czechoslovak Government has sold most of its interest in the 120,000,000-crown ($4,080,000) Czechoslovak arms company at Brünn to a private industrial and banking group.

The banking group consists of the Anglo-Prago Bank, which recently took over the majority of Skoda holdings from the French arms concern, Schneider-Creusot, Zivnostenska Banka, and the Explosia Company, the greatest chemical-armament firm of Czechoslovakia, in which Imperial Chemical Industry, Ltd., of London is interested.

Through this transaction and the recent purchase of the Schneider-Creusot holdings of Skoda, a greater unified armament firm was produced.

DNB, German news agency, reported Dec. 29 that Schneider-Creusot had sold its Skoda interests to a Czechoslovakia group representing the Government because of "changed conditions." Pilsen, site of the Skoda works, is bordered on three sides by Germany. Schneider-Creusot, through a holding company, had controlled 50 per cent of Skoda shares, said to have a value of about $7,500,000.

Rails Join Rumanian Corners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Rumania has completed a new railroad in the nick of time. Ever since the foundation of the present State, that is, for two full decades, it has not been possible to travel by rail from North Rumania to Northwestern Rumania, without going through Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The only line, for example, connecting Cernauti with Marmaros Sighet or with Satu Mare passed through two foreign areas. And now with Carpathian Ruthenia and the whole Ukraine in such an uncertain situation, this line of communication is insecure.

Years ago Rumania set out to end this traffic absurdity by building a new railroad. But progress was slow and the unfinished line was often cited as an example of Rumania's administrative inefficiency. Now, however, the road is completed and Rumanians can travel from one Rumanian city to another without asking two foreign consulates for permission.

The building of this line long aroused great international interest, for it was supposed to connect Russia directly with Czechoslovakia and allow the Soviets to send soldiers to Prague without asking Poland's consent. The railroad, foreign commentators said, would bring the Bolsheviks into the heart of Europe.

That alarm has been removed. Czechoslovakia is as anti-Soviet as Berlin wishes and the trains which slowly roll over these new rails will probably pull nothing more formidable than humble peasants of several nationalities, baskets and bags of village produce, Jewish merchants and occasional civil servants, disgruntled at being placed way up there in the Carpathian mountains, on the edge of civilization.

Citizen No. 1

Robert L. Eaton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Recently selected as Portland's first junior citizen for 1938 because of widely varied civic activities, Mr. Eaton will be awarded the distinguished service award key of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce at the anniversary banquet at the Multnomah Hotel Jan. 21 by the Portland Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Restoring League Sought by Aid Of Outside Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Need of reconstructing the "shattered front" of the League of Nations is stressed in a restatement of policy issued by the Council of the League of Nations Union here, which runs in sum, as follows:

"The occupation by Germany of the Sudetenland, the break-up of Czechoslovakia, with all it involves, and the methods by which these results have been brought about, following so closely on the events in the Far East, Abyssinia, Spain and Austria, have demonstrated the absolute necessity of an international authority capable of preventing such lawless disturbances of the peace.

"The League of Nations Union has from the first maintained that the Treaty of Versailles, like all treaties imposed by the victors upon the vanquished after a war, contained many injustices and the seeds of future conflict, and the Union has consistently advocated a policy of peaceful change.

"But the Union emphatically rejects the contention that any nation is justified in resorting to force to remedy its grievances. It believes that there is no other effective measure of preventing disturbances of the peace than insistence upon the principles which underlie the Covenant of the League.

"Prosperity depends upon confidence; confidence depends on security; and security depends on organized co-operation for peace between the civilized nations and their mutual protection against aggression."

The Union looks forward to the co-operation of non-League powers, especially of the United States, and urges the summoning of a World Conference for the consideration and alleviation of unsatisfied political and economic grievances.

Need for such a restatement of policy at the present time is explained on the ground that the Union, no less than the League of Nations itself, has a somewhat "shattered front" which requires reconstruction.

Those divisions of opinion on British policy at Munich which have split political parties have not spared the Union. One of the difficulties has been that those who advocated a League of Nations policy in international spheres have appeared to be taking sides in Party issues at home.

An important subject debated at the recent Council meeting in London was the right of the Union, as a non-party organization, to criticize any British Government's foreign policy, and the right of prominent individual members to make public statements which might in some circumstances be regarded as partisan.

Lord Cecil, defining freedom from Party bias, declared that it did not consist in saying that both Parties are equally right and equally wrong.

"You have got to express," he said, "what you believe to be true. If it falls on one Party or the other, it cannot be helped. But you are in effect acting from Party motives, if you refrain from condemnation because it reflects on one Party."

Cincinnati Helps Democracy By Efficiency in Governing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Good local government, seen and understood by the people, is a potent force for the preservation of democracy in the opinion of Calvin Skinner, Director of the Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research.

When the citizen sees efficiency and good service rendered by the government closest to him he gains a confidence that brings stability to our troubious times, Mr. Skinner declared in his annual report as he pointed to the practical demonstration of this that Cincinnati is giving to the nation.

Recounting the record for good government in this city—giving good services with an extremely low tax rate—Mr. Skinner declared that the research work of the Bureau, an independent fact-finding agency has been a large contributing factor to this result and is a necessary factor to prevent its breakdown because of the constant pressure of differing groups. The Bureau has made installations and improvements in governmental operations which have saved the taxpayers here over a million dollars a year, he brought out.

What Bureau Has Done

The Bureau's services have been the installations of accounting and tax billing systems, the reorganization of departments and offices along more efficient lines, the formation of planning activities and the presentations of facts that kept the local government bodies—municipal, school and county—from taking costly steps.

Pointing to the need of an independent agency to keep a constant check on government, by giving it a means of true self-appraisal, he said:

"The activities of government are in the main a composite of the pressures made by special interests and organized groups for such services. Such special interests may have a very worthy objective, but the desire of pressure groups is to accomplish the one particular aim before them. One group may desire the reduction of taxes without considering whether taxes are too high. They may be purely selfish to the point of simply wanting to curtail income. Another group may desire government to assume additional obligations.

People Must See Results

"Government is sitting in the position where these pressures are coming from all sides. The independent Bureau can develop facts, interpret them and place them before officials who may consider all the pressures in their relationship to all activities.

"World affairs have been moving at a terrifying rate. Where we are going is unknown. Regardless of trends and developments, I am of the firm conviction that the proper operation of local government so that people may see and feel what it is, can create an impact that will do more to keep things in line than any other force that I know of."

In addition to two new studies that it plans to undertake at once the Bureau will issue a new twice monthly bulletin available to all interested which will interpret the financing of local government activities. It will show in terms of the man-on-the-street where the different subdivisions' moneys come from and where they go. It will also explain what the different departments do and give general information about all phases of government in terms that everyone can understand.

"This bulletin is in line with our thought that the informed citizen will have more confidence in his government and will be in a better position to take an intelligent interest in its affairs. It is a service to the Government as well as to the public. We will not hesitate to be critical as well as informative," concluded Mr. Skinner.

Relief Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

the Committee presages a continued degree of unemployment out of harmony with general recovery indications. . . ."

Since it is planned by the Administration to cut relief anyway in the 1940 fiscal year, the Appropriations Committee majority says "the amount proposed by the Committee looks to approach of that fiscal year." The President's estimate, on the other hand, would make a total of $2,227,350,272 for relief in the fiscal year 1939, says the Committee, which it states is larger than for WPA in any previous year.

Many Since Beginning

The Committee found that about 10 per cent of those on WPA have been on the rolls since its inception. It says:

"There is also the matter of unemployables. There are many in that category now carried on WPA rolls who should be cared for by established relief agencies in the several states, financed by other than federal funds. The Committee believes that if the WPA would make a thorough canvass of persons carried on its rolls, there would be disclosed many thousands neither rightfully nor justifiably thereon."

The Committee also nullified President Roosevelt's executive order putting WPA administrative personnel on civil service Feb. 1 by prohibiting use of WPA funds to pay their salaries.

"The WPA," it said, "continues to be a temporary federal agency and it submits that its administrative personnel—upward of 35,000 in District of Columbia and the field—should be so considered."

The Republican minority, charging political abuses and scandals in relief administration, said:

Must Not Shirk Duty

"The minority realizes that the unfortunate maladministration of relief funds in the last seven months should not be used as a penalty on those in distress at this time. The weak must not suffer because of the heartless abandonment of their protection by political masters now in power.

"On the other hand, the minority cannot shirk its duty to the country which it senses as a result of the universal demand for an investigation and correction of the acknowledged abuses and corruption in relief administration. A national scandal required immediate action! The administration of relief must be revamped and purged."

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O		R	O	M	E		M	U	N	I		C		
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Relief Battle
(Continued from Page 1)
the Committee presages a continued degree of unemployment out of harmony with general recovery indications. . . ."
Since it is planned by the Administration to cut relief anyway in the 1940 fiscal year, the Appropriations Committee majority says "the amount proposed by the Committee looks to approach of that fiscal year." The President's estimate, on the other hand, would make a total of $2,227,350,272 for relief in the fiscal year 1939, says the Committee, which it states is larger than for WPA in any previous year.
Many Since Beginning
The Committee found that about 10 per cent of those on WPA have been on the rolls since its inception. It says:
"There is also the matter of unemployables. There are many in that category now carried on WPA rolls who should be cared for by established relief agencies in the several states, financed by other than federal funds. The Committee believes that if the WPA would make a thorough canvass of persons carried on its rolls, there would be disclosed many thousands neither rightfully nor justifiably thereon."
The Committee also nullified President Roosevelt's executive order putting WPA administrative personnel on civil service Feb. 1 by prohibiting use of WPA funds to pay their salaries.
"The WPA," it said, "continues to be a temporary federal agency and it submits that its administrative personnel—upward of 35,000 in District of Columbia and the field—should be so considered."
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Rail Statistics Show Jump In Revenue Follows Fare Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While a "postalized" railroad passenger fare system, under which one might ride across the continent for as little as $5, is being given some thought in Washington, the railroads themselves, it is indicated by a recent announcement of the eastern lines, haven't given up the idea of trying to increase travel by cutting fares. And while these eastern roads puzzle over the issue of whether lower fares do bring in more revenue in the end, on the basis of comparatively short periods of experimentation, the western roads point to conclusions which might be drawn from a study of rates and passenger volume levels over a long period.

Briefly, a table of these figures shows that while the average revenue per passenger mile, which of course indicates the average rate or ticket mileage cost, declined steadily from 1932 to 1937, the number of revenue passenger miles increased. This is for the whole nation. Separating the figures for the eastern and western roads, it is found that the degree of reaction in the west was even greater. In other words, a lowering of rates in the west brought a greater amount of travel and a larger total revenue. This means that when costs were cut there were more passengers and they traveled farther.

Big Rise in 1937

The Western Railways Committee on Public Relations notes that the nation's roads carried 479,800,122 passengers in 1932, and that this number was cut to 432,979,887 in 1933. In 1937, though, the number had increased to 497,268,356. On the basis of passenger miles, or the number of passengers carried one mile, the figures show that in 1932 there were 16,971,044,205 revenue passenger miles, and 24,655,414,121 in 1937.

Breaking this down still farther it is found that during this period the average trip per passenger increased from 35.44 miles to 49.58 miles.

And all this occurred while rates, stated in terms of average revenue per passenger mile, were going down from 2.219 cents to 1.795 cents. Rates in the western region alone during this period dropped from 2.190 cents to 1.668 cents.

As for total passenger revenues, they jumped from $377,095,346 in 1932 to $442,709,308 in 1937.

Of course there are many other factors entering into the situation, chief among them general business ups and downs, so nothing sharply conclusive can be drawn from this statistical study, it is admitted. It does seem to show, however, it is contended by those who favor lower rates, which cover most of the operators in the western group and some in the east, that increased business and income varies inversely—within limits that have not yet been accurately determined—with a reduction of rates.

Western Roads Pioneer

Western roads operating in a vast, sparsely settled territory, with longer "hops," less commuting, and more truck competition due to less highway congestion, have pioneered in cutting rates. In 1933 these western roads voluntarily reduced rates from 3.6 cents to 2 cents a mile. The easterners at this time insisted on keeping the old rate, but in 1936, after the western roads had shown the benefits of the move, the I. C. C. ordered the eastern lines to come down to the same level. Only one road, the Baltimore and Ohio, did so without misgivings.

Business then began to get bad again and when their books showed no more black, but more red, figures, the eastern roads last year applied for an increase and the I. C. C. reversed its previous ruling and allowed them to go back up to 2.5 cents a mile.

The western roads, though, still clung to their lower rates.

Now the eastern group is wondering whether the falling off in traffic during the latter part of 1938 was due to this higher rate, or just to business conditions generally. They noted that when special reduced fares were in effect during the holidays, business increased more than seasonably.

Meanwhile the roads of the southern territory, Atlantic Coast Line, Southern, Louisville and Nashville, Gulf, Mobile and Northern, and Seaboard Air Line, are preparing to put into effect on Jan. 15 a cutback from 2 cents to 1½ cents per mile for round-trip coach fares.

If the eastern roads cut their rates it is considered in this region that it will be a victory for the more progressive element in the field which long has held to the lower-fare-more-business theory, and which incidentally has also pioneered in the immensely successful use of Diesel power.

Wonders of Research: 50-Mile Gleam Over Ocean

Flat-surfaced lighthouse reveals modern trend — Cellophane invites eye and resists hands.

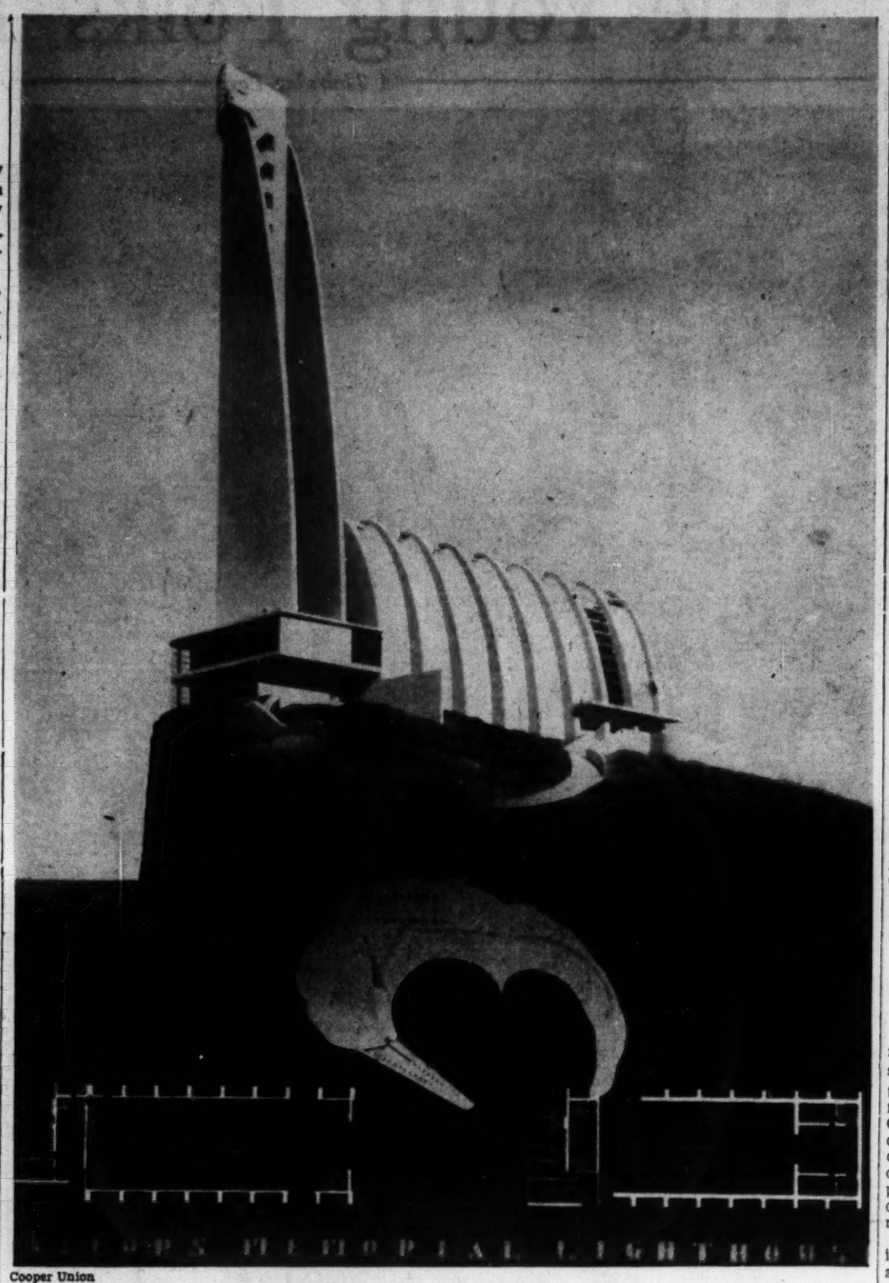
By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lighthouses which have held sway for centuries as circular towers on the world's coasts may someday give way to modern architecture, with simple, straight lines, flat surfaces and lack of ornamentation.

Cooper Union held an architectural competition recently, involving a plan for a memorial lighthouse, and not one of the 28 designs submitted showed the lighthouse in circular form.

In an outline of the problem which they were to solve, the competitors were told that "a democracy which has survived the totalitarian craze of the years 1920-1950 wishes to build a war memorial to its sailors who perished in the great naval engagement which finally proved the superiority of the battleship over the airplane."

In the winning design by Helmut Riehl of South Orange, N. J., concrete is specified throughout and the tower is conceived as an open square at the base. Two supporting fins tapering upward form a support for the light, which faces the open sea and is capable of throwing a 50-mile beam. Dr. Zucker, former Dean of the Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Lessing, Berlin, now with Cooper Union, explained that the fins which make the structure a three-sided one, do not detract from the tower's strength. Horizontal steel members web the framework to support the arches.



Cooper Union

Lighthouse Design of Helmut Riehl

At left is shaft for lamp; at right is memorial chapel to sailors. All built of concrete; one panel of the chapel's wall being of glass. Caretaker's quarters are in the two-story structure at base of tower.

Bulk Sales Gone By

A survey to determine what proportion of items in a grocery store are sold in packages and what in bulk resulted in a finding that bulk sales have declined almost to the vanishing point, while package sales have increased. Today the housewife buys many of her groceries in factory prepared packages, the same items she bought 10 years ago by weight or measure.

The average grocery store carries about 1,400 separate items, the report said. In the old days practically all were sold in bulk, by the pound or by the measure. Now most of these items are packaged and placed on stands or tables, or on the counter, so that the buyer is able to make a selection at sight. There is no touching of the actual food by the clerk. Each package is a distinct unit protected from dust and dirt.

Crackers and sweet cakes for years were sold from a barrel. That was in the "cracker barrel" period. The next step was the glass-windowed tin "caddy," which gave visibility and a measure of protection. However, the merchandising problem was only partially solved, since the contents of the "caddy" could be seen only when the tin was nearly full; and the crackers or sweet cakes still had to be handled.

It was then that the chemist stepped in. He had found something that would not only keep products fresh, but would also make them visible. The results of his research spelled the end of the "caddy," just as the "caddy" had eliminated the cracker barrel. He had found a way to make a transparent film—one that would keep out the dust and keep in the freshness.

Canadian Patent Upheld

A patent on an inside-frosted electric bulb, held by Canadian General Electric Company, has been upheld in Exchequer Court against the challenge of the Fuso Electric Works of Tokyo, Japan, in a judgment handed down by Justice A. K. MacLean.

A move by the Japanese company for a declaration that the C. G. E. patent is invalid, was dismissed. The patent, also upheld by United States courts, concerns "frosted glass articles and methods of making same," and applies particularly to inside-frosted bulbs. The improvement claimed by Marvin Pipkin, inventor of the General Electric product, was that the bulb was strengthened by further etching treatment.

Oil Pools in Making

Materials for rich new oil fields are being deposited on the sea bottom just outside the shore oil belt in California, according to Dr. Roger Revelle of the Scripps Institution of the University of California who recently reported on the matter to the semicentennial meeting of the Geological Society of America.

These materials, rich in organic matter believed to be the source of oil by geologists, are made up of tiny plants and animals which have settled to the bottom, and might be expected in some millions of years to be the source of rich oil pools, Dr. Revelle declared.

"The remains of these plants and animals are preserved from decomposition by the nearly stagnant condition of the bottom water of the basin-like depressions in the sea floor," Dr. Ravelle explained.

"Sediments being laid down at the present time, including those resulting from the disintegration of rock, may in the future turn into sedimentary rocks much like some of those in the California Coast Ranges."

Transparent Steel

With new X-ray apparatus developed at the National Research Council laboratories in Ottawa, six inches of steel, or three feet of aluminum, are as transparent as plate glass.

Useful in determining the location of hidden flaws in metal castings, the device takes an electric current of 600,000 volts through what is reported to be the largest X-ray tubes used for industrial radiography in North America. This method of detecting flaws has been in use for some years in both the United States and Canada, but the rapid increase in size of castings made, required research to develop a new tool capable of examining such large objects. **Herbert B. Nichols.**

Earth and All It Contains 'Covered' by Northwest Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—From the tropics to the Arctic circle, all that grows above the earth and all that's under the ground might be phrases to describe the wide range of subjects discussed by 155 noted geologists, foresters, botanists, soil experts, and other experts who attended the 15th annual convention of the Northwest Scientific Association here.

"The Northwest is the world's most fertile field for scientific research in all phases, and each year brings exciting discoveries and developments to thrill the layman as well as the scientist," said J. H. Ramskill, of the Montana State University at Missoula, who as President of the Association opened the meeting.

"Our gathering is the climax of the year's work when we report progress in our objective to stimulate research work in the Northwest."

Tropical plant life, early history, soaps, agriculture in Alaska, geology, all came in for their share of study, but primary interest was centered in the discussion on the probable influence of the Grand Coulee Dam on the agriculture and climate of the Columbia Basin, and in the activities of a new section devoted to snow surveys as a science.

Dr. Joseph E. Church of the University of Nevada, famous for his studies in snow surveying, led this new section. The researchers were interested in the snows over the Rocky Mountain region and the runoff as it affects power, forestry, parks, sports, soil observers, weather bureau experts, and highway and transportation men.

Dr. R. F. Daubenmire, who has just completed a preliminary survey on the effects of the Grand Coulee dam now under construction, said that there was great need for a grazing plan to protect the pasture lands surrounding the Columbia Basin.

Honor was paid to one of the Association's most ardent workers, L. K. Armstrong, Spokane, whose private geological library is widely known and who has labored to establish the Association's work both at home and abroad. Mr. Armstrong was made a life member.

In the election for officers for the ensuing year, Dr. E. F. Gaines of Washington State College, who rose to prominence for his development of smut-resistant wheats, was made President. Other officers are: F. W. Gail, University of Idaho, Vice-President; W. B. Merriam, Eastern Washington College of Education, secretary-treasurer.

Bicycle Safety Teaching Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Children who received bicycles for Christmas should be given a little instruction in the rules of the road by parents or friends, the Keystone Automobile Club advises in a new bulletin. Many children who have never ridden bicycles before will be trying them out on warm days during the winter, it points out, and they should start out with some conception of their responsibilities as highway users.

"Simple information such as waiting for traffic lights, slowing down at intersections, making turns properly, staying in one lane of traffic, obeying 'stop' signs, riding with lights at night, and other elementary factors for safety may prevent painful injury to children," said Edward P. Curran, Safety Director of the Club.

"An increase in bicycle accidents, conservatively estimated at 90 per cent for the last four years, and a fatality rate much greater than that of automobile accidents should impress the importance of safety teaching on fathers and mothers who presented their children with bicycles this Christmas.

Museum System For Children?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A national organization to promote chcildren's museums probably will result from an all-day conference here Jan. 11 sponsored by the New York State and City federations of women's clubs and the children's museum section of the American Association of Museums.

Mrs. John J. Schoonhoven, chairman of the board of the auxiliary to the Brooklyn Children's Museum, who was a leading figure in the conference said "it is too early to announce the program for the new organizatioh or even to say definitely that there will be one. However we planned this first conference as a test of interest and the response both by letter and the presence of so many out-of-town visitors indicates that we have a basis on which to go forward."

Mrs. Schoonhoven announced that she has information of 20 existing children's museums, 29 sections or divisions attached to adult museums, and 17 others in the process of being established.

The arguments in favor of children's museums by the speakers centered around the need for broadening the horizon of children, giving them a knowledge of the world beyond their own block, home or schoolroom, and opening to them world history of other times and places.

Schools, the speakers pointed out, assign definite tasks but a children's museum challenges interests along varied lines and leaves it to the child's own decision which if any he shall choose and how rapidly he will make the new knowledge his own.

C.I.O. Timber Union Wins Suit

DULUTH, Minn. (AP)—The Timber Workers and Sawmill Union No. 29, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, today was victorious in an $18,000 suit filed against it by the American Federation of Labor affiliate of the same name.

Judge Mark Nolan ruled in district court that a labor union cannot legally be sued under existing State laws. He said his decision was not to be interpreted as overruling that of District Judge E. J. Kenny last September when the latter denied a C. I. O. request to refuse the A. F. of L. permission to serve the summons and complaint on the grounds that a labor union could not be sued in its association name.

The dispute arose over $18,000 in cash and property which the A. F. of L. claims Ilmar Koivunen, the President, and the others took over into the C. I. O. union when it was organized in 1937. Judge Nolan sustained the demurrers of the defendants to the complaints by the A. F. of L. officials.

"The plaintiffs admit that the defendant labor union is merely an ordinary labor union, carrying on the ordinary functions of such an association," Judge Nolan explained.

Argentina to Buy Andean Railroad

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Senate approved purchase from its British owners of the famous Trans-Andine Railway connecting Argentina and Chile Jan. 11. The Chamber of Deputies already had approved the purchase, at 5,614,000 pesos, which is about $1,680,000. Service on the Trans-Andine was disrupted by a flood in 1934 but the bill provides for reconstruction of tracks.

Bar Would Prohibit Mail Order Divorce

CHICAGO (AP)—The American Bar Association recommended Jan. 10 it be made a crime for lawyers to engage in the mail order divorce business.

Informed that in some states the solicitation of divorce cases by mail had become almost scandalous, the Association's House of Delegates voted to sponsor in Congress a bill prohibiting the practice and providing the maximum punishment of a year in jail and $1,000 fine.

The Association's committee on judicial salaries was instructed to consider and submit to the House proposals for "legislation making proper and adequate increases in the compensation." Federal district judges now receive $10,000 a year. The salary of Federal circuit judges is $12,500 a year.

There were two attacks on the Association's bill of rights committee in the final hours of the meeting, but both were squelched by the chair.

First 1939 Buttercup Wins Spokane Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—For the first buttercup of the year a prize!

A stanch admirer of the little yellow flower that is among the first to brave the cold winds, Frank M. Smith, Spokane merchant, each year offers a reward to the person who brings in the first buttercup of the season.

This year, a five-pound box of candy went to Bill Deviny who, on New Year's Day, picked a buttercup in full bloom near an irrigation ditch that passes his home.

The Mail Goes Through

LYNCHBURG, Va. (AP)—R. P. Beasley President of a shoe company which liquidated a decade ago, has just received a postcard mailed 22 years ago by a merchant in West's Mill, N. C.,

It read: "Please have your salesman come to see me about Feb. 20, 1917."

Club Advocates April Car License

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A change in the Pennsylvania license tag "deadline" from Jan. 1 to April 1 is being advocated by the Keystone Automobile Club. Economic reasons and general convenience are put forward by the Club as arguments for the change.

"Increased use of motor vehicles in winter months has been the experience of other States which changed the date for new licenses from Jan. 1," said J. Borton Weeks, Club President. "Obviously, those States have been gainers, because increased use means more receipts through gasoline taxes.

"There can be no valid reason against the change in this State, and we shall urge the 1939 Legislature to fix April 1, a date conforming to that of New Jersey, which is experiencing for the first time a holiday season without a license tag rush."

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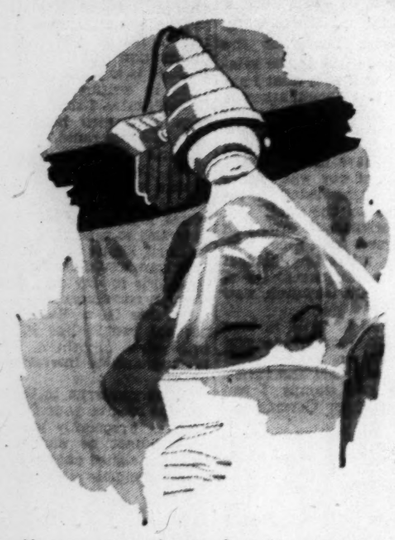

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Five Bushel Farm

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Nine

Sally and Andrew never met the Indian children again in the woods, though they often went exploring and always hoped to come upon them. Once or twice Sophronia went with them, but she disliked scratching herself on briars and tearing her dress, so when she visited at Sally's house, the two girls played with Eunice and Lydia near the doorstep, in their straw bonnets, and Andrew went off to join the men and help drive the oxen on their way to and from the sawmill.

The boy was thinking a great deal about his father and again he began to feel discouraged. It was July, now, as the pond lilies and wild roses showed, but no news had come of Captain Patterson or the Fair American, and though Miss Deborah had renewed her advertisements and declared that naturally the captain's eye would scarcely light on them at once, Andrew could tell that even she felt uncertain.

"Keep your heart up, Andrew," said Mr. Joseph when the boy asked him straight out what he thought. "But remember, if your father doesn't come, you will always have a home with us as long as you may want it."

The men were very busy, rising with the first streaks of dawn, and only coming in for their suppers when it grew too dark to see what they were doing. Even Uncle Eben caught something of his brother's enthusiasm and joked less and worked harder. Jehosophat Mountain seemed blacker, looser-jointed and hungrier-looking than ever, and the other hired men shared his lean, determined air.

Aunt Nannie's House

Uncle Joseph had set August twentieth for the house raising; everything must be ready by then, and his thoughts were all on timbers and brick and windows. He had found some clay that would do and they were making brick in a brick-mold, and firing them for the chimney. Near the top of the hill, the rock was good granite and the children loved to see the men splitting out foundation stones, ten feet long, with wedges and water, leaving the great rectangles piled until the site of the house should be finally determined upon.

"You shall have mouldings and wainscotings of the best pumpkin pine, Nannie," her brother would say. "I have sent for a carpenter to build the chimney pieces. In the parlor there'll be dentelation under the ceiling, just like Hingham, and a place for Sally's portrait set into the chimney panels, and in the dining room there should be a corner cupboard for your lustre tea-set, Nannie, with a carved sea-shell and scrolls at the top."

Another evening, after a suffocating day, while the heat lightning flashed along the horizon, and the fireflies dropped out of the air, sparkling, he would tell them of how many cedar shingles had been split that day from the grove in the lowlands.

"When this house is built, Uncle Joseph," said Sally, climbing into his lap where she sat with his arm about her, "it will be almost all made out of our own land, won't it? —just like corn in a corn-field?"

Praise to the Face

Uncle Joseph held her off at arm's length while he looked at her. Morning or evening, standing or sitting, Sally always gave the look of something just ready to fly. Her aunts had taught her to move and speak quietly, but no one could teach her dark curls to stay in place, nor her eyes to hide their shining and dancing. But what Uncle Joseph never got used to was the way in which she shared his deepest and most hidden thought. This house that he was building for Nannie was to be the flower springing out of his thousand unbroken acres. Every possible thing was to be their very own. Only for metal and glass would he send away and he grudged the fact that he and his land could not make even these between them.

"Who teaches you to be so wise, Sally?" he asked, but Aunt Nannie shook her head above her endless knitting.

"Praise to the face is open disgrace, brother Joseph," she said severely. "Sally is often a very silly little girl, I do assure you."

"Not about the things that matter, sister," Uncle Joseph would like to have said, but indoors Aunt Nannie's word was law, so he only settled Sally back against his shoulder and remarked:

"It's time now to determine where this house of ours is to stand. You and Andrew had best be searching for a place for it, Sally."

Perhaps Uncle Joseph had only been fooling, but the children took what he said very seriously. The next morning when Aunt Nannie sent them off for blueberries for her pies, they gathered them as quickly as they could and then began their search for a house site.

Summer in the Woods

The young swallows filled the air, learning to fly, and a fox, faded to summer gold, slipped into some bushes ahead of them. But though they searched for hours, climbing the knolls, following the streams, wading over the boggy places where the pitcher plants spilled clear water across their bare feet from their veined and heavy pitchers, the children that day found no place that satisfied them both, and brought home nothing but blueberries for Aunt Nannie and a bunch of tawny-red wood lilies for Aunt Deborah.

The next day, however, things went better. For a special treat, Aunt Nannie had allowed them to take their lunch with them like haymakers.

"Be sure to bring back the red napkin, Andrew," she warned, turning to the more responsible child. "And remember that in blueberry time there are likely to be bears around."

Neither of the children felt alarmed about bears. Once or twice they had come on tracks near the blueberry patches that looked a little like the mark of naked feet, but they never mentioned these to anyone.

"We've never seen a bear," said Sally when she and Andrew discussed it, "so I think it's honest to hold our peace. It wouldn't be right to fret Aunt Nannie, when we've never seen a bear."

On this particular day a sudden thunder-storm arose soon after they had finished their lunch. In five minutes both children were soaked to the skin and their hair was plastered tight to their heads. They started for home, but the rain drove right in their faces so hard that it nearly blinded and choked them.

The Picture Tree

"Let's go the other way," said Sally, "it will stop soon, and it's horrid, facing into the storm."

With their backs to the drive of the downpour, the rain seemed much less violent. They wandered like two colts, with the storm for a driver behind them. Afterwards Sally always said it was the rain which had taken them to the Picture Tree.

The Picture Tree was a large birch, so large that Andrew and Sally could not touch hands around its trunk. It stood by itself on a large knoll with the forest in a circle about it. Over the tops of the trees, the children had a fine prospect to the southeast down miles of river, now dark purple with the last drifting rain.

But the wonder of the spot, the thing which marked it as unlike anything else that they had ever seen, was the birch tree. While they were watching it, a short gleam of sunshine struck the white trunk, almost dazzling them, and making clearer the marks cut into its bark.

"Do you see?" asked Andrew breathlessly. "The Indians must have carved it. That must be our river. Look at the canoes! and over there are deer, and that's a bear I think, and that looks like fire."

Marking the Trail

"Here's a bow and arrow and an ear of corn with its tassel!" said Sally beside him. "Oh, won't they be interested when we tell them! I should think that Uncle Joseph could never find a better place than this for a house."

All the way home they broke a trail of snapped branches, whose dying leaves would point out the return road. They could scarcely wait to give the aunts a confused account of their adventures, but raced off to find Uncle Joseph, guided to him by the sound of axes.

Seized by each hand, he protested that he could not possibly leave off work in the middle of the afternoon, but for once the children would take no denial.

"When you get through work it's too late to see anything," wailed Sally.

"Pray come, sir," begged Andrew, tugging hard. "It's a seventh wonder, indeed it is, Mr. Joseph."

Busy as he was, Uncle Joseph had not the hardness of heart to refuse them. Grumbling a little inwardly, he followed them, leaving Eben in charge of the work.

But when he stood on the knoll, and looked at the Picture Tree, and saw the river lying in a burning road below him, when he saw how the place was sheltered from the northwest wind by the main hill and was high and dry with a stream to one side of it, with no bogs between it and the public road, he whistled, a long awe-stricken whistle.

"Here and no place else shall the house be built," he said. "I'll begin the road to it tomorrow."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Andrew Patterson, living with the Smith family in Happy Village, Maine, found a congenial companion in Sally, their small niece. Uncle Joseph was very busy getting ready to build the house he had promised Aunt Nannie when they migrated from Hingham. Andrew, the son of Captain Patterson of the brig Fair American, had been brought north from Philadelphia by the Bumblebee Titcombs, with whom his father had left him. In Maine, living first with the Hallets, then with the Smiths, Andrew wondered often when he should hear of his father's return from the voyage on which he was now long overdue.

Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Painting of a White Fox

Pictures are a kind of short hand; they say much in little. A few strokes of the brush, or pen can make a figure which looks like a tree or building, a flower or bird, an animal or person.

The fox in this picture is a truly remarkable portrait in which a few touches of the brush are made to say a great deal. About a dozen curves on the background are enough to make us think of grasses sprouting from the ground upon which the fox sits. Short strokes, lightly, carefully shape the tail, the curve of the back and neck, the sensitive ears and strong muzzle. A little extra pressure on the brush shows clearly the form of the claws.

All the soft whiteness of the fur is no more than the white silk upon which the fox has been drawn. The artist, Mori Ippo, has managed most cleverly to make it seem as though there is deep soft fur, a wiry tail, a supple body, an alert, fox-like expression. It seems like magic. The panel now hangs in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts. It is signed by the artist and dated, Summer, 1871.

Adventures of the Book Club

End Papers and Decorations

By Paul McPharlin

Before we made our second visit to Mr. Benjamin's library, we all tried our hand at sewing up sheets of paper and covering them with bright outer covers to make little blank books. Laurey rescued the striped wrapping paper from a bundle—tan and red and blue—and it made a fine cover for his brown-paper scrap-book for pictures of engines and automobiles. Tom and I found the ends of some wall-paper rolls in our attic, and they looked well on our books, because they had small patterns. Martha had pasted a piece of flowered cloth over cardboard, and she brought it as a present to Mr. Benjamin for the cover of a garden book, to keep a record of his perennials in.

We sat around his work table and talked over all the kinds of books that we could make ourselves. As a club, we could exchange books with each other. We could build up collections of pictures and articles on whatever subjects we wanted, all of us looking for material to add to the books we could make, or each of us getting together a collection by himself. The idea of the club would be to make a little library for us all to use. But we could each start a private bookshelf at the same time.

Mr. Benjamin had looked surprised and pleased when Martha gave him the cover for the garden book. He said it would be a handy thing, and that he would like to put in it the sort of material that John Evelyn had put into the directions for his gardener. We asked him who Evelyn was, and he told us that he was known for keeping a diary—like Pepys who lived at the same time—that gives us an interesting picture of seventeenth-century England. But the book for the gardener was not part of the diary.

A Book on Gardens

He reached down from a shelf a thin book covered with green leafy looking paper, in which the directions were printed, from the original book in Evelyn's hand. We saw gardening terms and their meanings, a list of fruit trees planted in Evelyn's garden in 1669, notes on raising certain flowers, gathering things for salads, a planting calendar, and other useful information. The book had been published for the first time, over 200 years after it was written.

When printed books were not so easy to get as they are now, almost everybody with a regard for ideas kept a volume for copying them into, and when all sorts of odds and ends went into it, the name for it was a commonplace book. Mr Benjamin told us.

Mr. Benjamin pointed out the parts of a book to us, and told us the rules that most book-makers follow. We had all seen hundreds of books, but we had never thought that their parts had any special names, or that you had to follow rules in making a book.

After the covers are opened there is a folded sheet, one half pasted to the cover, the other hanging free. This is called the end-sheet or end-paper. It is sometimes decorated, or made of fancy paper, if the covers are plain. We could put patterned end-sheets into our own books later on.

Then comes a fly-leaf, and perhaps another leaf or two, all blank—just in case the first sheets wear off, the beginning of the reading matter may still be there. Next comes the half title, a page with the title in short form—another guard for the real title-page, which follows. This has the full title, the author's name, the date, place and name of the publisher, if it's a printed book. Now come pages with the list of contents, chapters and illustrations with their page numbers, so that they are easy to find. Finally the body of the work begins. At the end, if the book mentions names and places important for reference, these are put in alphabetical order in an index.

The Use of Margins

To make the text easy to read, to keep the ends of some words from being chopped off when the edges are trimmed, and to give a free place to put your thumbs when you hold the book open, there are margins. The top one is narrower than the bottom, the inside one less than the outside, so that the oblongs of reading matter on the facing pages look to be on friendly terms, and hang balanced, to the eye, in the center of the sheet.

If margins were the same size all around, they would look as if they weren't! Whenever we wrote a page, even in a letter, or pasted something on to a blank book, if we followed this rule, the effect would be graceful and right.

Nowadays some children are taught to print in school before they write. Our school isn't that kind, but Mr. Benjamin showed us pictures of the handwriting of Queen Elizabeth of England—not the present one, but Shakespeare's—when she was a girl, and also of some famous writers and artists of today, and they all wrote almost like the slanting printed letters called Italic.

For chapter headings and title pages, regular lettering, like a printed book, could be made by holding a square-nib pen correctly; it makes the thicks and thins of its own accord. These strokes must always be thick and thin in the right place, or the letter will look wrong and be hard to read. Take a good look at printed letters. Notice which side of the A and the V is thin. But don't try to decorate letters. Save scrolls and flourishes for filling an empty part of a page.

When we came to talking about pictures to illustrate our books, we felt a little sheepish because none of us could draw well enough, we thought. So we were interested when Mr. Benjamin explained decoration to us. Decorations, he said, need not be pictures at all. They may be patterns drawn with a pen or painted—anything that is carefully worked out and good to look at. Illustrations or decorations should fit the spirit of the book—be gay or sober, whimsical or solid, just like the book.

Before that meeting of the Book Club ended, Mr. Benjamin told us that we were getting to the point of being able to do something really interesting in book-making.

We Followed the Moon

We found the moon in a garden
Hung high in the linden tree.
It gleamed like a silver promise
Of shining things to be!
The moon rode with us all the night
As we sat in the speeding train.
We watched the lonely marshland
Grow tranquil in its light.
We met the moon at the river....
We followed the way it led.
We rode an enchanted ferry
On a moon-path wide and deep.
Ahead, we saw our City
Lost in a midnight sleep.
Each soaring stone, each lofty spire
Gleamed in a bright, a magic fire!
The moon we had found in a garden now
Hung like a lantern on a bough.
We slept that night in the moon's white gleam.
We slept. . and we dreamed a silver dream!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

They Wrote Romantic Music

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Bach, Mozart, Beethoven are classical composers. This word conveys to us the idea of powdered wigs, stately gait, and stern faces without a smile. Of course, the real Bach, Mozart and Beethoven were not as dignified and "classical" as we imagine. Certainly, they would be very much surprised if they were told that they are "classical." Particularly, Mozart. He wrote music for amusement as often as for art. But it is true that Bach, Beethoven and Mozart observed certain rules of form and harmony peculiar to their time.

Their music can be followed as a book can be read by chapters. One chapter may be longer than another, and there may be more conversation here, and more description there, but still we can always find the introduction in the beginning, the development in the middle, and the conclusion in the last chapter of the book. This is classical art.

But there are writers of novels who start at the end, and then go back and describe what had happened before the end. There are also novelists who start in the middle, and then work their way towards the beginning and the end. That is the romantic way of writing. It excites our curiosity much more than the quiet classical way.

Schumann and Chopin

Schumann and Chopin are great romantic composers. They lived at the same time, one hundred years ago. Schumann was German, Chopin Polish. Schumann became known before Chopin, and when Chopin's first compositions reached him, he wrote in a musical journal which he edited: "Hats off! Here is a genius!"

Schumann composed symphonies, chamber music, piano pieces and songs, but Chopin gave all his love to piano composition, and never wrote a single orchestral piece, and very little for any other instruments. Schumann was not a great pianist, but he was married to a very great pianist, Clara Schumann, who played all his works in public. Chopin was a genius of the piano. How unfortunate that the gramophone was not invented earlier to enable us to hear Chopin play! But Chopin had many pupils who described his playing in such detail that we can almost see Chopin touch the keys.

Schumann's symphonies are quite classical. They are as clearly written as a book which starts with the description of each character, and then follows the development through its chapters up to the climax. In his songs, Schumann follows the form of the verse as any classical composer would. In his piano Concerto, or piano Sonatas, Schumann also follows the form of a classical composition, with an introduction, exposition, development, and return to the theme, all clearly presented.

But in pieces such as the famous "Carnival," Schumann tells several stories one after another, as a visitor to the Fair would, commenting on one thing, and then on another. In his "Carnival," Schumann even makes fun of Chopin by imitating Chopin's mannerisms in composition. Of course, he meant it as a compliment rather than a joke. In the same "Carnival," he quotes a few bars from his own early piece, "Butterflies," in the spirit of a sentimental reminiscence. Or else, he sets the letters from the name of a town to music, and calls the piece, "Dancing Letters."

Many composers, including Bach, used people's names for melodies, particularly if the letters are in the first part of the alphabet. Our musical alphabet runs from A to G but in German there is also an H, so Bach could use the letters of his name in music, B-A-C-H, that is, B flat, A, C, B. In German it is also possible to use names of flats and sharps for certain letters. For instance, S, pronounced Es, means E flat in German.

Music in New Forms

Chopin was not given to musical jokes. He was interested in new forms. Everybody knows Chopin's Ballades, Nocturnes, Waltzes, Mazurkas. A Ballade is a story in music. A Nocturne is a piece of night music, music of the twilight and gentle moods. Waltzes were just coming into fashion in Chopin's time, and he used this new form for the composition of brilliant piano pieces. Mazurkas are Polish dances, in ¾ time, but quite different from the ¾ time of the Waltz. The Waltzes are smooth and flowing; mazurkas are quick and jumping.

Chopin's Preludes are as different from Bach's Preludes as romantic music is different from classical music. Each of Chopin's Preludes gives a picture of a mood, a portrait of a thought. And, incidentally, the keys of Chopin's Preludes are arranged in the order of the major and minor scales, beginning with C major, and then going to G major, and its relative key, E minor, and so on.

Bach's Preludes follow the order of the chromatic scale, C major, C minor, C sharp major, C sharp minor, etc. Both in Bach and Chopin the odd-numbered Preludes are in major, the even-numbered in minor. To figure out the key of a Chopin Prelude, if we know the number, we must simply divide the number into two, disregard the remainder if it is a major key, and put as many sharps in the key signatures as there are in the result of the division. In a minor key we must divide the number in two, and then subtract one. If we get over six sharps, we change the key-signature to flats, by subtracting the number from 12.

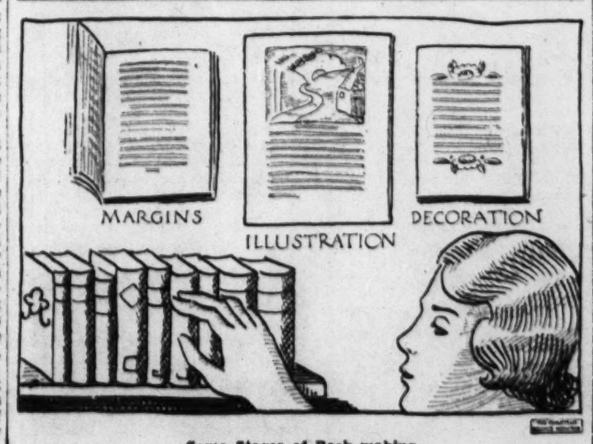
For instance, Prelude no. 20, being an even number, must be in a minor key. We divide it in two. The result is 10. This being a minor key, we must subtract 1. So we have a minor key with 9 sharps. But we don't use that many sharps in a key signature. To make this into flats, we subtract 9 from 12. Now we put the result, three flats, in a key-signature. A minor key with three flats is C minor, and here is our answer.

With practice, you will be able to tell the number from a given key, as well as the key from a given number.

(This is the sixteenth article in this music series, which appears on this page on the second Thursday every month.)

Answers to Puzzling House

1. Mortar. 2. Paint. 3. Wood. 4. Glass. 5. Stone. 6. Lumber. 7. Brick. 8. Board. 9. Plank. 10. Plaster.



Some Stages of Book-making

Weaving a Warp of Friendship

Our Mail Bag

So many fine letters have come in to be sent on to girl and boy correspondents since we last published the Mail Bag that we are rejoicing over all the good friendships we feel sure are growing up among these young people. After enjoying the fun of exchanging letters with two or three correspondents through the Mail Bag, many of them write in to tell us that they want to gain still more friends in this way. Here is a quotation from a letter of a girl who wants to extend her Mail Bag correspondence:

"I have had the pleasure of writing to many girls of my age through the Mail Bag and wish to make several more friends through it," writes Esther A. L. (18), of Bradford, Massachusetts.

"My hobbies are writing letters, art, travel, discussing governments and collecting small animal figures.

"I would enjoy hearing from girls everywhere, but especially from the United States, England, Sweden and Hawaii. I am looking forward to my coming friendships."

Some Youthful Linguists

Donald I. D. (16), of Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, is studying German and would like to exchange letters with boys in that language, especially those who are interested in aviation.

"I am very grateful that we have the Monitor coming to our home," he writes, "for it is always such a help in preparing my school work. My older brother 'feasts' on the sports page and I enjoy all the aviation news, because that is what I am most interested in." Donald asked to have his brother's name listed in the Mail Bag too. But we must wait for his brother to write in his own letter asking to have his name appear. Every girl or boy who wishes to have their name listed is required to write to the Mail Bag asking for the privilege themselves.

Here is a request from a boy who has some very interesting hobbies and is keen on languages. He is David H. (13), of Christchurch, New Zealand:

"I shall be glad to write to boys from all over the world," he said in his letter. "I am interested in wireless, model airplanes and curios, also swimming and stamps. I can answer any French or German letters."

Evelyn N. (19), of Baltimore, Maryland, would enjoy corresponding with girls in any part of the world in either French or English. She is interested in all sports and outdoor activities. Her hobbies are stamp and coin collecting, gardening, music, reading and letter writing.

Mildred N. (19), of Indianapolis, Indiana, has read the Mail Bag for many years but has never written to it before. She hastens to send her letter in now because she will soon pass the age limit for correspondents and hopes that, before that happens, she will be able to exchange letters with girls in foreign countries and in the United States.

"I have had two years of college work at Indiana University," she said in her letter. "I like to read, hike, swim, play tennis and cook.

I also like to listen to symphonic music. In my school work I majored in literature, history, Latin and French.

"I have always found so much help from the articles in the Monitor pertaining to any subject I needed. From my Current Events class in Grade School to my Education class in Teaching in college, I have used the Monitor as a good source for information.

"I should enjoy hearing from anyone. Perhaps someone in France could help me brush up on my French writing, as I do so need the practice."

Elisabeth G. (14), of Detroit, Michigan, would like especially to correspond with girls in France.

"I will do my best to answer in English and very simple French," she said in her letter. She enjoys dancing, marionettes, art and "everything associated with the stage."

Eager Correspondents

Richard W. (18), of Perth, West Australia, is keenly interested in photography and would like to exchange letters with boys anywhere. He also enjoys tennis, golf, cycling, cricket, and modern and old fashioned dancing.

Agnes S. (17), of Rochester, New York, would like especially to correspond with girls in Canada, France or England.

"I have found friends through the Mail Bag and should like to make more," she said in her letter. "I am interested in sports, craft work, music and reading. Thank you for your kindness."

Gordon S. (14), of Sheffield, England, would like to correspond with boys in Australia and Canada. He is interested in stamp collecting and sports generally.

John L. McC. (13), of South Canterbury, New Zealand, would like to correspond with boys in other countries. "I am in Form III at school and am interested in all things that boys of my age are except fishing and shooting," he said in his letter.

Josephine G. (16), of Brockton, Massachusetts, would like especially to exchange letters with girls in Switzerland. "I like outdoor sports, such as swimming, playing tennis, sliding, skating," she said in her letter. "I like to collect stamps and information about other countries. If there is any girl in Europe interested in writing to a girl in the United States, I shall be very glad to correspond with her—but particularly in Switzerland."

Gloria B. (15), of Greensboro, North Carolina, would like to exchange letters with girls anywhere—especially abroad. She enjoys all sports, loves music and dancing and likes also to read good books.

Charis Duthe (14), of Royal Oak, Michigan, would like to make friends with girls in any part of the world through correspondence.

Florence G., of East Haven, Connecticut, would like to correspond with girls anywhere. She enjoys reading and is interested in scout work.

When you write to the Mail Bag, be sure to give your full name and address. Frequently letters come in that cannot be answered because they are signed only with initials or give incomplete street and town addresses.

Girls and boys who write to ask to have their names published in the Mail Bag list should give the name and address of the Monitor subscriber in their family. This helps us to identify them in the Mail Bag records and often makes it possible to publish their names more quickly.

Remember—it is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys. We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Please List My Name!

May we remind all our friends who read this column that the privilege of having names listed in the Mail Bag is extended to girls and boys under 20 years of age in families who subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor.

We receive many letters from girls and boys saying that a friend has told them about the Mail Bag or that they have seen a notice about it in a local publication, and asking us to help them get correspondents by publishing their names in this column.

We are very happy indeed to know that these friends of the Mail Bag want to pass news of it along. To avoid misunderstanding, however, we want to ask them to be sure to make it clear that the privilege of having names published is extended to girls and boys in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Start of State Pension Pay Delayed in Australian Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Difficulties that have arisen in preparation for the commencement of medical benefits have forced the Government to reconsider the program for the introduction of national insurance.

All contributions to the National Insurance Fund have been postponed until May 1. Payment of medical benefits will begin on the same day.

Contributions by employers and employees (1s. 6d. for each man and 1s. for each woman per week), which were to have begun on Jan. 2, will now begin on May 1.

Contributions for, and provisions of, medical benefits will now begin simultaneously. Under the original Act there was to have been a lag of 13 weeks between the payment of first contributions and the payment of benefits. Benefits (20s. a week for men, 15s. for women and 5s. for children) will now be paid after payment of six weeks' contributions. Under the original Act, the insured person would have had to pay contributions for 26 weeks before qualifying for benefit.

These changes will cost the Commonwealth Government, by way of grant, £466,000.

Appropriation Planned

Federal Treasurer Richard G. Casey has introduced legislation to give effect to the change and to provide for an appropriation of £800,000 on June 30, 1939, to enable approved societies to make benefits in the form of pay.

As there will be a saving of £334,000 in the Commonwealth's contribution to the National Insurance Pension Fund, the net increase in the Government's liability in the current financial year will be £466,000.

It is proposed that every insured person in respect of whom six weeks' contributions have been paid between May 1 and June 30 shall have certain amounts credited to him in the funds of his approved society, and the credits will be made retrospectively.

This means that the credits for the 17 weeks between Jan. 1 and May 1 will be made for all insured persons as if they had actually made the contributions.

"The Government, having made what amounts to a substantial concession to insured persons, proposes to pay the cost of that concession immediately," said Mr. Casey. "It will not pass on the liability to the future, and the financial and actuarial structure of the scheme will remain intact."

Commission at Work

To overcome the hostility of medical practitioners to the national insurance scheme, the Government set up a Royal Commission to investigate the doctors' opposition. The Commission is visiting every State capital, taking evidence. Its report is not expected to be ready before the end of the year.

Criticisms of the scheme are still heard among all parties at Canberra. A dissatisfied section of the United Australia Party considers that the scheme is half-baked and should not operate until the wives and children of insured persons receive medical benefits. The Government has promised this in later legislation enabling insured persons to make additional contributions for their dependents.

In the Country party there is a dissatisfied section which wants to see provision for small farmers and self-employed persons with incomes of less than £365, the statutory limit for insured persons. Legislation to cover this class of persons has also been promised.

The Labor Party is critical of the amount to be extracted every week from the workers' pay envelopes. The cost to the various State Governments, with their thousands of employees, is not overlooked. Budgetary relief to them by postponement of the contributory scheme will be considerable.

Between 1910 and 1937, the number of old-age pensioners in Australia had risen from 66,492 to 215,690, and of invalid pensioners from 7,451 to 83,396. The annual cost had risen from £1,433,585 to £13,998,792.

Under the National Insurance scheme, old-age pensions will be 20s. a week for a man from the age of 65; 15s. a week for a woman from 65 years, and for women who elect to pay special additional contributions for a larger pension, 20s. a week from the age of 60.

The qualifying condition for an old-age pension will be that the insured person has paid at least 208 contributions, of which 117 must have been paid in the last three years before reaching pension age.

President's Message to Congress on Defense

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on National Defense:

To the Congress of the United States:

In my annual message to this Congress I have spoken at some length of the changing world conditions outside of the American Hemisphere which make it imperative that we take immediate steps for the protection of our liberties.

It would be unwise for any of us to yield to any form of hysteria. Nevertheless, regardless of political affiliations, we can properly join in an appraisal of the world situation and agree on the immediate defense needs of the nation.

The Two Extremes

It is equally sensational and untrue to take the position that we must at once spend billions of additional money for building up our land, sea, and air forces on the one hand, or to insist that no further additions are necessary on the other.

What needs to be emphasized is the great change which has come over conflicts between nations since the World War ended, and especially during the past five or six years.

Those of us who took part in the conduct of the World War will remember that in the preparation of the American armies for actual participation in battle, the United States, entering the war on April 6, 1917, took no part whatsoever in any major engagement until the end of May, 1918. In other words, while other armies were conducting the actual fighting, the United States had more than a year of absolute peace at home without any threat of attack on this continent, to train men, to produce raw materials, to process them into munitions and supplies and to force the whole into fighting forces. It is even a matter of record that as late as the autumn of 1918, American armies at the front used almost exclusively French or British artillery and aircraft.

Unpreparedness Cited

Calling attention to these facts does not remotely intimate that the Congress or the President have any thought of taking part in another war on European soil, but it does show that in 1917 we were not ready to conduct large-scale land or air operations. Relatively we are not much more ready to do so today than we were then—and we cannot guarantee a long period free from attack in which we could prepare.

I have called attention to the fact that "we must have armed forces and defenses strong enough to ward off sudden attack against strategic positions and key facilities essential to ensure sustained resistance and ultimate victory." And I have said "we must have the organization and location of those key facilities so that they may be immediately utilized and rapidly expanded to meet all needs without danger of serious interruption by enemy attack."

I repeat that "there is new range and speed to offense."

Therefore, it has become necessary for every American to restudy present defense against the possibilities of present offense against us.

$525,000,000 Is Sought

Careful examination of the most imperative present needs leads me to recommend the appropriation at this session of the Congress, with as great speed as possible, of approximately $525,000,000, of which sum approximately $210,000,000 would be actually spent from the Treasury before the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940.

The survey indicates that of this sum approximately $450,000,000 should be allocated for new needs of the Army, $65,000,000 for new needs of the Navy, and $10,000,000 for training of civilian air pilots.

The several items will be submitted to the appropriate committees of the Congress by the Departments concerned, and I need, therefore, touch only on the major divisions of the total.

Revision of Air Needs

In the case of the Army, information from other nations leads us to believe that there must be a complete revision of our estimates for aircraft. The Baker Board report of a few years ago is completely out of date. No responsible officer advocates building our air forces up to the total either of planes on hand or of productive capacity equal to the forces of certain other nations. We are thinking in the terms of necessary defenses and the conclusion is inevitable that our existing forces are so utterly inadequate that they must be immediately strengthened.

It is proposed that $300,000,000 be appropriated for the purchase of several types of airplanes for the Army. This should provide a minimum increase of 3,000 planes, but it is hoped that orders placed on such a large scale will materially reduce the unit cost and actually provide many more planes.

Military aviation is increasing today at an unprecedented and alarming rate. Increased range, increased speed, increased capacity of airplanes abroad have changed our requirements for defensive aviation. The additional planes recommended will considerably strengthen the air defenses of the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone. If an appropriation bill can be quickly enacted, I suggest that $50,000,000 of the $300,000,000 for airplanes be made immediately available in order to correct the present lag in aircraft production due to idle plants.

"Critical Items"

Of the balance of approximately $150,000,000 requested for the Army, I suggest an appropriation of $110,000,000 to provide "critical items" of equipment which would be needed immediately in time of emergency, and which cannot be obtained from any source within the time and quantity desired—material such as anti-aircraft artillery, semi-automatic rifles, anti-tank guns, tanks, light and heavy artillery, ammunition and gas masks. Such purchases would go far to equip existing units of the Regular Army and the National Guard.

I suggest approximately $32,000,000 for "educational orders" for the Army—in other words, to enable industry to prepare for quantity production in an emergency, of those military items which are noncommercial in character and are so difficult of manufacture as to constitute what is known as "bottlenecks" in the problem of procurement.

The balance should be used, I believe, for improving and strengthening the seacoast defenses of Panama, Hawaii, and the continental United States, including the construction of a highway outside the limits of the Panama Canal Zone, important to the defense of the Zone.

Navy's Requirements

The estimated appropriation of $65,000,000 for the Navy should be divided into (a) $44,000,000 for the creation or strengthening of navy bases in both oceans in general agreement with the report of the special Board which has already been submitted to the Congress, (b) about $21,000,000 for additional Navy airplanes and air material tests.

Finally, national defense calls for the annual training of additional air pilots. This training should be primarily directed to the essential qualifications for civilian flying. In co-operation with educational institutions, it is believed that the expenditure of $10,000,000 a year will give primary training to approximately 20,000 citizens.

Needs of Canal Zone

In the above recommendations for appropriations totaling $525,000,000, I have omitted reference to a definite need, which, however, relates to the implementing of existing defenses for the Panama Canal. The security of the Canal is of the utmost importance. The peace garrison now there is inadequate to defend this vital link. This deficiency cannot be corrected with existing forces without seriously jeopardizing the general defense by stripping the continental United States of harbor defense and anti-aircraft personnel. The permanent garrison in the Canal Zone should be increased to provide the minimum personnel required to man the anti-aircraft and seacoast armament provided for the defense of the Canal. Such personnel cannot be increased until additional housing facilities are provided—and, in the meantime, additional personnel must be trained. I recommend, therefore, an appropriation of $27,000,000 to provide an adequate peace garrison for the Canal Zone and to house it adequately. Five thousand dollars of this sum should be made available immediately in order that work on necessary construction can be initiated.

All of the above constitutes a well-rounded program, considered by me as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and by my advisers to be a minimum program for the necessities of defense. Every American is aware of the peaceful intentions of the Government and of the people. Every American knows that we have no thought of aggression, no desire for further territory.

Modern Weapons Needed

Nevertheless, as the executive head of the Government, I am compelled to look facts in the face. We have a splendid asset in the quality of our manhood. But without modern weapons, and without adequate training, the men, however splendid the type, would be hopelessly handicapped if we were attacked.

The young men of this nation should not be compelled to take the field with antiquated weapons. It would be economically unsound to provide in time of peace for all the modern equipment needed in a war emergency. But it would be nationally unsound not to provide the critical items of equipment which might be needed for immediate use, and not to provide for facilities for mass production in the event of war.

Devoid of all hysteria, this program is but the minimum of requirements.

I trust, therefore, that the Congress will quickly act on this emergency program for the strengthening of the defense of the United States.

The White House,
January 12, 1939.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

'First Fruits' of April Pact Concern Military Information

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 12—No startling military secrets are concerned in the exchange of military information which, as disclosed by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in his banquet speech at Rome yesterday, took place between Italy and Britain Tuesday as the "first fruits" of the Anglo-Italian agreements of April 16 last.

The second annex attached to that agreement provides for this exchange to take place in January each year through naval, military, and air attachés in London and Rome "regarding any major prospective administrative movements or redistribution of respective naval, military, and air forces.

It concerns only forces stationed in or based on the overseas possession of each country including the mandated territories situated, first, in or with a seaboard on the Mediterranean, Red Sea, or Gulf of Aden; second, territories in Africa other than the above lying in an area bounded on the west by longitude 20 east—that is roughly the heel of Italy—and on the south by latitude 7 south—in other words, the region north of Zanzibar.

Such exchange of information, the agreement goes on, "will not necessarily preclude the occasional communication of supplementary military information should either party consider that the political circumstances of the moment make it desirable."

There is a further provision that the two Governments will notify each other "in advance" if they decide to establish any new naval or air bases either in the Mediterranean east of longitude 19 east or in the Red Sea or approaches thereto.

Peace Ideals Outlined

ROME, Jan. 12 (AP)—Premier Mussolini laid down a policy of "peace founded on justice" in a friendly toast at the banquet he gave the British Prime Minister last night.

Mr. Chamberlain in answer said his way was for a "just and peaceful solution of international difficulties by the method of negotiation."

The two talked informally for 90 minutes yesterday. They chatted again after the banquet. The formal conference today included, as did the previous discussions, Foreign Ministers Viscount Halifax and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Signor Mussolini's son-in-law.

Count Ciano received Lord Halifax, Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Noel Charles, Counselor of the British Embassy, an hour before the formal program started with a visit by Mr. Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax to leave wreaths at the Pantheon of Italian Kings and the Unknown Soldier's Tomb.

The presence of Sir Alexander was believed to indicate that the preliminary talks dealt with Italian desire for concessions in French Africa and perhaps with the Spanish war.

Mr. Chamberlain's position in the ensuing formal parley was said to be that of a listener, offering nothing until he had heard Signor Mussolini's demands.

The two statesmen, in their toasts, affirmed past Italian and British assertions that the Mediterranean was so vital to each that it could be made a bond of union rather than the bone of contention.

But the Italian press for weeks has agitated for control of French Tunisia, and for concessions in French Somaliland, in management of the Suez Canal and Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railroad.

Those accompanying Mr. Chamberlain said that, since the Prime Minister came on Premier Mussolini's invitation, he had no initial offer to make but would wait for the Duce to speak out.

Signor Mussolini declared last night that the Italian-British Easter accord placed relations on "a solid basis," resulting in a "new Mediterranean and African reality" and opening the way to collaboration for peace.

Mr. Chamberlain concurred that the Mediterranean interests "while of vital importance to us both, need in no way conflict." British quarters declared, however, that he desired more concrete assurances in view of Italian participation in the Spanish Insurgent offensive.

The newspaper Il Messaggero characterized Mr. Chamberlain's views as "sane realism" but warned that there were problems to be faced which involved the general European picture and "the economic equilibrium, thus the peace of Europe."

Rights on Strike Under Wagner Act Up to High Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—Litigation expected to clarify the rights of striking employees under the Wagner Labor Act came before the Supreme Court Jan. 12 for argument.

Three cases were involved, and the Labor Board had lost all of them in circuit courts.

The first case grew out of a Labor Board order directing re-employment of 250 workmen by the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company, Inc., of Terre Haute, Ind. The Federal Circuit Court at Chicago held that the men had gone on strike in 1935 while under contract not to do so and thereby had severed their employment relations.

This, the Circuit Court added, ended all obligation of the Company to bargain collectively with union representatives. The Labor Board, however, contended the men retained the status of employees.

In the second case, the Circuit Court at Chicago upheld the contention of the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation of North Chicago that it had a right to discharge employees who seized two key buildings in 1937 and held them for nine days.

The Labor Board contended the sit-down resulted from the company's refusal to bargain collectively with the men and that it was barred from dismissing them.

The third case involved a Labor Board order directing the Sands Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, to reinstate 48 employees. The Circuit Court said the Company had "sincerely attempted over a long period" to negotiate differences with a labor union and had suspended negotiations only after the union had taken action "which in effect was equivalent to a strike."

U. S. War Sales Condemned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Objection to the sale of American-made war supplies to Japan for the war in China was voiced in resolutions adopted by the 20-state General Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held here recently.

The resolutions, at the same time, took cognizance of the reported fact that some interests had refused to sell war supplies to Japan and commended them.

The council sessions were national in scope, participated in by bishops and other leaders not only of the Southern Methodist Church but also of the Northern Methodist and Methodist Protestant Chufches, since approved merger of those three divisions of Methodism is expected to become effective after an April conference in Kansas City, Mo.

The resolution adopted by the council Jan. 6 follows:

"The General Missionary Council has heard with dismay and sadness of heart of the ravages of war in China and the destruction of the property of our Church and the homes and lives of our people there. We have further been informed that in considerable degree this war is being carried on with American-made implements and materials, and that certain of our industrialists are reaping a financial profit from the death of human beings. On the other hand, we are informed that certain large American business interests have refused the orders of Japan for instruments, machines and materials to be used by that Nation in her war upon China.

"Therefore, be it resolved:

"1. That this Council extends profound sympathy and affection to the Chinese people, especially to the members of our Church in China, and assure the Chinese Methodists of our determination to continue among them the religious ministry which we have so long fostered;

"2. That we condemn the practice of turning the blood of men, women and children into financial profits by furnishing to aggressor nations any materials for their use in waging war, and we urge all our people in any way connected with industries producing or distributing such materials to use their influence against the practice;

"3. That we commend any and all American business men and corporations that have refused to sell war materials to Japan or any other aggressor nation, and urge all American industry to adopt a similar attitude.

"4. That we respectfully call upon the President and the Congress of our country to take such steps as may be necessary to give practical application to these principles, which we are convinced represent not only the sentiment of the Church but also the will of the American people."

British and Italian Premiers Voice Friendship at Banquet

ROME, Jan. 12 (AP)—Following are the texts of the toasts given last night at the Palazzo Venezia banquet by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, and Premier Benito Mussolini:

Neville Chamberlain:

I have been greatly touched by the cordial sentiments which Your Excellency has just expressed toward myself and my country, and both the Foreign Secretary (Viscount Halifax) and myself have been deeply moved by the warmth of the reception accorded to us on our arrival in the Capital of the Italian Empire.

It is a real pleasure to both of us to revisit this country and this city, which through the ages has notably inspired much of man's highest thought and achievements, to see with our own eyes the new Italy, powerful and progressive, which has arisen under Your Excellency's guidance and inspiration.

I have come here in pursuit of the policy for which I stand—the policy of friendship with all and of enmity with none and a policy directed to a just and peaceful solution of international difficulties by the method of negotiation. I am happy to think our two Governments have been able to give concrete expression to this policy for it was in this spirit they concluded last spring the Anglo-Italian agreement which has just been put into force.

It is noteworthy that as one of the first fruits of this agreement our two Governments were able yesterday here and in London to proceed to the exchange of military information which it provides.

Convinced as we are that our interests in the Mediterranean, while of vital importance to us both yet need in no way conflict with one another, we believe that agreement has opened a new chapter of friendship and confidence between us which should prove fruitful for the future stability of Europe.

It is as a representative of a great nation whose desire it is to remain on close, friendly and even intimate relations with another great nation that I am here today.

Your Excellency has been good enough to refer in flattering terms to my part in finding a solution of problems which last September were weighing upon the life of Europe. I should like to repeat what I have said before, that we are all deeply indebted to Your Excellency for your help and co-operation which contributed so decisively to the peaceful result of the Munich conference.

Assuring Your Excellency that I value highly your expressions of personal friendship and with the hope that our two nations may together co-operate in the task of securing lasting peace in Europe, I raise by glass to His Majesty the King of Ethiopia, and to continued welfare and prosperity of the peoples over whom he rules.

Benito Mussolini:

Mr. Prime Minister: I am happy to give you and Lord Halifax my cordial welcome and that of the Fascist Government in Italy and Rome, which in greeting you as guests and representatives of a great and friendly nation, wishes to assure you of the sympathy with which the Italian people have followed and follow your work and that of your Government.

Your spirit of comprehension and the firmness with which you have personally co-operated for an equitable solution of the problems which were weighing down on the life of Europe during September, and the tenacity with which you have pursued a program of conciliation and peace have found a most sincere appreciation in my country, which has always believed in peace founded on justice, which has been and is the ultimate goal to which the policy of Fascist Italy has been and is directed.

The Italo-British accord, which entered recently into force, has placed the relations between Great Britain and Italy on a solid basis, and not only has reconstituted upon a new basis of understanding and in a new Mediterranean and African reality the friendship between the two countries, but also has opened the way to collaboration, which, being a necessary element for the peace of Europe, we hope will be both lasting and fruitful.

With this wish, to which I add my most sincere sentiments of friendship for you personally, I raise, Excellency, my glass in honor of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, to your health and to the greatness and prosperity of your nation.

Hitler Greets Foreign Envoys In Ornate Chancellery Wing

BERLIN, Jan. 12 (AP)—Adolf Hitler and the Berlin diplomatic corps gave their thanks for the "peace of Munich" today in the traditional New Year's reception in the glittering new wing of the Chancellery which the Reichsführer designed for himself.

Wearing plain evening dress, Prentiss Gilbert, United States Chargé d'Affaires, filled the place of Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson, now in Washington. (President Roosevelt summoned Mr. Wilson home to report on the November anti-Semitic outbursts.)

Monsignor Césare Orsenigo, Papal Nuncio, who headed the foreign diplomats as they entered the sumptuous new wing, acted as spokesman and tendered "public honors" to the "record of the courageous creators of this (Munich) accord."

Herr Hitler replied: "The German nation remembers with the deepest gratitude that the year 1938 has brought our people the realization of their inalienable rights of determination.

"If this has been achieved without interrupting the peace of Europe for a single day, considerable credit is due in fact to the policy of wise insight on the part of the powers as it found expression in the Munich Accord.

"The fact that it was possible to arrive at the peaceful solution which we all desired we owe not only to the will to peace and the consciousness of responsibility of the Governments concerned, but above all to the recognition of the fact that necessities founded upon historical developments and natural needs must sooner or later be acknowledged and may not be denied by force.

"The powers concerned have assumed the necessary consequences of their political decisions based on this recognition and have thereby duly contributed not only toward preserving the peace of Europe, but also toward creating a healthier and happier Europe."

The Iron Cross hung from Herr Hitler's evening clothes as he received the 52 foreign envoys who attended. With the Führer were his Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, other high National Socialist officials and five adjutants.

The Government has spent many millions of marks in building and decorating the new chancellery wing, and now it far overshadows even the showy Führerhaus in Munich where the four-power conference was held Sept. 29.

After passing through a spacious vestibule, the diplomats entered successively an enormous red marble hall known as the "mosaic room," which is 151 by 62 feet; then a round hall decorated in various marbles and next a 479-feet-long gallery which, National Socialists declare, puts the gallery of mirrors at Versailles "in the shade."

Windows about seven feet high flank the gallery on one side. Along the other is a row of huge oak doors to various rooms of high Chancellery officials and to the Cabinet room.

Before the central door stand two black-shirted S. S. men with rifles—it is the Führer's study.

Beyond, at the end of the long gallery, the diplomats came to the cheerful, artistic great hall, the setting for state receptions.

Two cut glass chandeliers, glittering above a parquet floor and giving an impression of dignified grandeur, came from Vienna. Three costly tapestries were borrowed from museums.

Soviets Divide Defense Work

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (AP)—Soviet Russia today intensified its defense preparations by putting into effect a decree splitting the Commissariat for Defense Industry into four parts. They are:

1. Aviation industry, to be headed by M. M. Kaganovich, until now Commissar of Defense Industry.
2. Shipbuilding industry, to be headed by I. T. Tevosyan.
3. Military stores—including factories producing military supplies and explosives—to be headed by I. P. Sergeyeff.
4. Armament — Including artillery, small arms factories, and plants making optical instruments—to be headed by B. L. Vannikoff.

Plan Is Renewed for $8,000,000,000 Network of American Superhighways

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Representative J. Buell Snyder (D), of Pennsylvania has renewed his campaign for congressional authorization of an $8,000,000,000 system of superhighways criss-crossing the Continent.

He has reintroduced with minor changes his bill to provide "a more justifiable avenue for caring for our unemployment situation, and to economize in the building of national highways and provide modern adequate national defense equipment." Mr. Snyder is a subcommittee chairman in charge of military appropriations.

His bill provided for three transcontinental and six north-south highways, 100 feet wide, with airports at the intersections. These routes were included: (1) Boston to Salem, Ore., via Albany, Cleveland, Chicago, Rapid City, S. D., and Yellowstone National Park; (2) Baltimore to San Francisco via Cumberland, Md., Uniontown, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., Indianapolis, Springfield, Ill., Phillipsburg, Mo., Denver, Huntington, Utah, Duckwater, Nev., and Yosemite National Park; (3) St. Petersburg, Fla., to Los Angeles, via Mobile, Ala., Baton Rouge, La., San Antonio and El Paso, Tex.; (4) Fort Myers, Fla., to Augusta, Me., via St. Petersburg, Fla., Reidsville, Ga., Columbia, S. C., Raleigh, N. C., Richmond, Va., Washington, Baltimore, New Brunswick, N. J., Hartford, Conn., and Concord, N. H.; (5) Buffalo to Pensacola, Fla., via Pittsburgh, Uniontown, Pa., Charleston, W. Va., Jonesboro, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga.; (6) Baton Rouge to Chicago, via Jackson, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn.

The bill would require the highways to by-pass cities and towns along the routes wherever possible. It provides for complete construction by 1954. Contractors would have to employ persons in the immediate vicinity of the highway work.

Reich Warns Jews In Netherlands

BERLIN, Jan. 12 (AP)—Germany, blaming Jews for mysterious shots fired at National Socialist buildings in Netherlands, warned today that Jews in Germany would be made to suffer if the incidents continued.

The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, semi-official mouthpiece of the German Foreign Office, warned the Netherlands that the incident might "severely affect" its otherwise "carefully guarded neutrality."

Both the press and the Propaganda Ministry blamed Jews for shots allegedly fired at German consular officials in the Amsterdam Consulate and at the office of the German Legation Secretary at The Hague.

[The German Minister to Netherlands called the incidents to the attention of the Netherlands Foreign Minister in Amsterdam yesterday and a thorough investigation was promised.]

Chancellor Hitler's newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, said that fortunately no one was hurt, but that no doubt the bullets were fired with murderous intent and that "the fact they were fired from ambush shows only too clearly that Jews are at the bottom of the affair."

Colorado Inducts Its 25th Governor

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Ralph L. Carr, a Republican, was inaugurated as Colorado's 25th Governor, Jan. 10, in a flag-decked and bunting-draped legislative chamber packed with members and visitors.

Mr. Carr urged the Assembly to use the State income tax and cash funds and the State fire loss fund to cover a threatened State deficit. He opposed any new taxes.

Something in Umbrellas?

Umbrellas with 15-foot spreads, each capable of covering two automobiles, have been made in England for use in Central Africa.

Move to Involve U. S. in War Told

CHICAGO (AP)—Representative Martin Dies declared Jan. 11 foreign governments were working through sympathizers in this country to involve the United States "in the approaching European war."

The Chairman of the House Committee on un-American Activities said in an address prepared for delivery before a meeting sponsored by the La Grange Legion Sunday Evening Club:

"Foreign governments through sympathetic blocs and groups, which claim a total membership of some 10,000,000, are actively working in this country. These groups have two very definite objectives. One is to change the whole structure of our Government, either by intrigue or violence, to conform to a foreign ideology; the second, to insure the involvement of the United States in the approaching European war."

Representative Dies said "one of the biggest lobbies in history" had formed in Washington in opposition to an extended inquiry by the committee. He added:

"Representatives of various subversive groups . . . have descended on the Capital like a swarm of locusts to either prevent the continuation of our investigation of un-American activities or, failing in this, to sabotage the investigation by limiting its duration to a few months and allocating an insufficient sum for its work."

"The fact that these subversive groups are going to such lengths to defeat the investigation shows very clearly that they have good reason to fear an honest exposure. Their success in infiltrating the labor movement, Governmental activities, and so-called 'liberal' organizations demonstrates that their strength cannot be safely minimized."

Dog That Rescued Man Chosen for Club's Honor

PHILADELHIA (AP)—"Bugs," a 90-pound, rawboned fox hound, is to be guest at a banquet. The dog, hero of a rescue, will be awarded a bronze medal Jan. 24 by the Beaver Run Hunting and Fishing Club, Randall G. Hay, Club official said.

"Bugs" and Harlan Place, caretaker of the Club's Pike County Preserve, fell through the ice of the private lake there. The man, thinking at least to save the hound, pushed him to the ice, but "Bugs" didn't run home—he just braced himself, waited until the man caught hold and then pulled him to solid footing.

Early Rings Were Iron

Engagement rings were made of iron in early Roman days, the gold ring for the occasion being introduced in the second century.

THE SOUTH BREAKS ITS SHACKLES

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12 articles

FEBRUARY 1-14, 1939

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The Home Forum

Excursion Into Antiquity

THIS neighbor George of mine is a most unaccountable person. There are times when he seems very old, very wise, so sober that one wonders where he keeps his long, white beard. But there are times, also, when George seems absurdly young. This afternoon was one of the latter.

For he came over the wall and down the hill with a quavering Indian yell; he pranced in the yard; he battered the back door thunderously and even jigged as he warmed his cold hands at the kitchen fire. He proclaimed that there was nothing like a real wood fire—now was there? And snow. And the winter sun. Made him feel young again.

That, we said, was easily seen.

George laughed, sobered. But those were good days Did we remember? There were always grocery pungs to hitch your sled behind, after school, behind bells jingling and runners creaking. Pungs, he explained elaborately, always had stakes to sling your sled rope over; in the body were grocery orders in bushel boxes, and kerosene cans with nozzles stoppered by small potatoes. We wouldn't remember those. Nor would we remember that the winters, then, were real winters, with skating from Thanksgiving to March, and snow to your neck by Christmas.

* * *

"I DON'T RECALL that, George. You're probably thinking of the winter when you and old Peregrine White went coasting together. But do you remember—"

And I had my innings. I remembered boots greased with lard, with holes in the heels for your skates. And you wore red mittens and a blue scarf, and your sled was a solid affair with a spirited horse's head—somewhat scarred by your coat buttons—on the deck. Why, in those days—

"I know. Franklin Pierce was President," said George. "You worked up a half cord of wood every morning, before breakfast. And there were Indians on the other side of Apunack Hill."

George looked at me quizzically, and I knew. There had been a fresh fall of snow overnight, and beyond the windows the world was a sunny, crystal glitter. George wriggled, and grinned at me wistfully.

"Just this once, then. Get out your red sled, George. We'll go look."

* * *

SO WE WENT looking—for what I still don't know. Perhaps for Peregrine White and the Indians; perhaps for a lost youth. George's red sled long since had gone wherever red sleds and spinning wheels go, but his car was an acceptable substitute. The heater purred, the radio sang to us as we drifted through town and toward West Purchase. Under this winter sun on white fields and dark woodland there was a taut, stripped beauty; and as we climbed, and leveled, and climbed again, George drove more slowly. Apunack's bulk was lost as we rounded his shoulder. We passed woods, heavy with blue shadow, and midway I said: "Stop here, George."

This had been in my thought from the first—this white aisle hewn through the woods to the left, Old Harbor Road dropping in a slow, sweet curve down the slope. It was unplowed, and George nosed in doubtfully and stilled his motor.

"So what?"

"If you want Indians—"

George whooped, and we plowed off. The snow was soft, light, making the barest whisper underfoot; the deep woods sparkled with the slow, falling drift from high branches, wafting in the still air. And we talked, whistled, were boys again—buccaneers in a winter fairyland, explorers with silver and crystal Norumbegas just around each turn. Now fox tracks came from a hemlock thicket; now we saw where pheasant and partridge had stalked; now the squirrels had woven a pattern, a lacy network between trees; and once we crossed the delicate, spaced slot of deer. The road dipped; here Harbor Brook ran dark and alive between mounded white banks, and we lingered there, brushing snow from the weathered railing of the bridge, fingering initials carved in some lost summer. Then we climbed again, and I fell back and watched George. And at the crest he stopped, with indrawn breath.

* * *

IT LAY BELOW, this half-bowl carved from Apunack's southern flank; today Jaalam knows this as Greg Zabriski's place, but to the older Jaalam it was the Harbor. The spread of smooth white fields was ringed by dark woods, laced by the serpentine of the brook; pastures rose toward Apunack; the twin walls of the road, fringed by brush, led to the house and barn and outbuildings. A harbor of quiet, this, sheltered, remote, unvexed. Buckminsters had cleared this land, for generations it had been the Allard homestead, now Zabriski farmed it. The old house had long since vanished; now a newer, plainer house faced the gray barn across the road, under the great elms. The snow was broken now by the lacing tracks of hounds; there were boys and girls, Zabriski's brood, on the white hillsides, on the cleared ice of the old millpond. They wore red mittens, blue scarves; and, as we went down, and into the barnyard, a chubby, blonde youngster on an old wooden sled shot past us, waving. George looked at me.

This was timeless. Greg Zabriski, too, was timeless—a tall, dark man calling to the hounds from the tie-up door. In the scent of split wood we passed the woodpile; the barn was warm, with the nostalgic smell of cattle, the faint, steady movements of their sleek bodies. There were calves and heifers, their bronze coats shining in this half light; a white cat with china-blue eyes rubbed George's leg. Zabriski's voice was slow and pleasant; he was milking, and our talk was of homely things—of timber and crops, of cattle and roads. Behind the cow the middle bay was filled with hay, solid from the floor, and we leaned against this softness, chewing the stalks still sweet with summer. George fingered gently the silken ears, the knobbed head of the latest calf, free in this runway.

"I like to have dem around," said Greg Zabriski simply. And then, curious, he asked: "What you fallers do?"

* * *

WE TOLD HIM. Just walking, looking. Zabriski said: "Sure. I don't have time for dat." This wasn't criticism. His winter day was full—milking, cattle tending, the woodpile, the woodlot, milking again. You were aware of the solidity of earth underfoot, the slow turning of this planet in its appointed round. Here was a simplicity that we hadn't, that we longed for, that we couldn't attain. Greg Zabriski's small world was the Harbor, the fields, the woodlot, the barn. Once, daily, he went out with the milk. Simplicity had its price, yes; but still George and I were faintly envious of him. As we talked, the long, dusty finger of winter sunlight through the high loft window lifted, grew deeply golden, touched the hewn beams. Zabriski finished milking; still we lingered, buttoning coats, pulling on gloves.

"You wait?" He shrugged into a worn sheepskin. "I hitch up, go out."

We helped him hitch the white horse, bring milk cans from the house. The children gathered, clamoring; Greg said: "Well, so far as de road, den," and they hitched sleds to the pung, called and sang as we creaked away. George and I sat on either side of Greg, as we plowed through this white world shot with gold and purple. A sunset wind played with the snow; the brief light faded, and a thin, shy moon was a silver fish in the dark flow of Harbor Brook. Zabriski said mildly: "You doan have winters like when I wass a boy. Now in Poland—"

Then George and I looked at one another, and whooped; Zabriski said: "What iss?" and we told him, and he too chuckled.

"I t'ought you come for something. So. We are no longer boys, and we have regret. Or—envy, maybe? I do' know." And Greg Zabriski's broad, Slavic mouth smiled as a mittened thumb indicated the youngsters, and he asked softly: "You lak change with them, maybe? Cold hand, snow down your neck, walk uphill, go whoosh down, get nowhere? I do' know. Look back, iss goot. But go back—no one ever do dat."

* * *

WE LAUGHED AGAIN, in a new, warm friendliness, and at the hilltop we dropped off. The boys' sleds dwindled down the white lane, and Zabriski turned left and waved. We climbed into George's car, and the motor purred. There was a warm flow from the heater; the radio whispered, came louder, and a mellow voice said: "And so another Congress opens, facing new problems. Who knows—" We listened comfortably, wisely. This present had its good points, too.

DANIEL CHASE

By Courtesy of the Ferargil Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PATIENCE": *A Water Color by John Pike*

THIS vigorous young New England artist has painted his native wintry countryside and tropical Jamaica with equal freshness, brilliance, and clarity. He is one of those able water-colorists who studied to good purpose under Charles Hawthorne.

The vivid touches of bright color in the men's jackets, against the dazzling sunlight on the snow and the pure crisp blue shadows, the purpling tree trunks of winter, and the warm chestnut coats of the horses make a delightful record of a characteristic New England experience.

Evil Destroyed, Not Condoned

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS sometimes said, by persons who know very little of the teachings of Christian Science, that Christian Scientists in declaring the unreality of sin thereby condone it and leave it undestroyed. This statement is similar to one sometimes made in regard to healing the sick, namely, that Christian Scientists "do nothing" for sick people.

Anyone who is acquainted with this Science knows such remarks to be misrepresentations of its teachings, for far from condoning sin in themselves or others, its students are taught to root it out of their own consciousness and destroy it as quickly as possible. Thus, by their example they are helping all who come within the radius of their influence.

In Christian Science, the healing both of sickness and of sin is accomplished by the acceptance and realization of the spiritual fact that both are unreal, since God, good, is All-in-all. In the case of sin, however, there is not always so clear a perception on the part of the patient as to the undesirability of this error, as there is in the case of sickness. Everyone wishes to get rid of a seemingly painful disease, but not everyone is so eager to get rid of some moral failing or pet sin.

The Psalmist expresses the thought of many when he says (19:12): "Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults;" for is it not our own unwillingness to be shown our faults which so often keeps them "secret" to ourselves, if not to our neighbors?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, far from ignoring sin, very clearly taught the necessity of overcoming it. On page 564 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes, "Since Jesus must have been tempted in all points, he, the immaculate, met and conquered sin in every form." She also says (Message for 1901, p. 14): "To assume there is no reality in sin, and yet commit sin, is sin itself, that clings fast to iniquity. The Publican's wail won his humble desire, while the Pharisee's self-righteousness crucified Jesus."

During his ministry, Christ Jesus several times told the sufferer who had asked for healing that his sins were forgiven, before the physical healing was made manifest. On one occasion he said to one who had been healed (John 5:14), "Sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee," thus showing that he perceived the connection between sinful thought and the manifestation of sickness on the body. This is evidence that Jesus' spiritually mental treatment must have so changed the thought of his patient that he was healed of the sense of sin and of sinful desires, with the result that his body was made well. Jesus did not condone the sin; he destroyed it, and the patient was healed. This is also the method of Christian Science, but one need not infer that all sufferers are necessarily sinners, for many are held in bondage by fear and hereditary beliefs in the power of disease. All such fears, including the fear of sin, can be healed by the application of the truths of Christian Science.

The attention of a girl, who became interested in Christian Science and was healed of a physical complaint, was aroused when she was told by a friend, who knew nothing of her religion, that he had been watching her, and that to his great surprise in the last year he had noticed that her character had completely changed. During this year she had been studying Christian Science, but had not realized that she was presenting to others not only an improved physique, but also an altered character. Anyone who is suffering from faults of character, from depraved appetites, from sinful desires of any kind, will find his whole mental outlook improved, probably beyond his expectation, if he sincerely studies and practises the teachings of Christian Science, the Science of Christianity. And while the Christian Scientist is struggling to overcome some hitherto "secret" fault, it is helpful to him to remember that not even the smallest demonstration of the power of good, and of the consequent unreality of evil, is without its effect on his character.

No! Christian Science does not condone evil or ignore it. It proves the unreality of evil and, in the words of Christ Jesus, says to those weary of their sinful ways (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, . . . and I will give you rest." They may repeat with the Psalmist (19:13), "Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me: then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression." And in the measure that they see sin to be without attraction, unreal, and powerless, and exemplify this understanding in their daily living, they will demonstrate the truth of the perfection of spiritual being, and prove that there is, in divine reality, no sin.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Tilintetgjørelse, ikke overseelse, av det onde

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

UNDERTIDEN sier mennesker som vet svært lite om Kristen Videnskaps lære, at når Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskapsmenn], erklærer at synd er uvirkelig, ser de gjennem fingrer med den og undlater således å tilintetgjøre den. Denne påstand er av omtrent samme art som den som av og til fremsettes med hensyn til helbredelse av de syke, nemlig at Christian Scientists "ingenting gjør" for syke mennesker.

Enhver som har kjennskap til denne Videnskap, vet at slike bemerkninger gir et feilaktig inntrykk av dens lære; for så langt fra at de som studerer denne Videnskap, ser gjennem fingrer med synd hos sig selv eller andre, lærer de tvertimot å utrydde den fra sin egen bevissthet og tilintetgjøre den så hurtig som mulig. Ved sitt eksempel hjelper de således alle som de kommer i forbindelse med.

I Kristen Videnskap fullbyrdes helbredelsen av sykdom så vel som av synd ved godtagelse og forståelse av den åndelige kjensgjerning at de begge er uvirkelige, da Gud, det gode, er Alt-i-alt. Hvor det gjelder synd, har imidlertid ikke alltid patienten en så klar erkjennelse av at denne villfarelse er forkastelig og utiltalende som når det gjelder et tilfelle av sykdom. Enhver ønsker å bli kvitt en tilsynelatende smertefull sykdom, men ikke alle er så ivrige efter å bli kvitt en eller annen moralsk skrøpelighet eller skjødesynd.

Salmisten gir uttrykk for manges tanker når han sier (19:13): "Hvem merker hvor ofte han feiler? Forlat mig mine lønnlige synder"; for er det ikke fordi vi selv har så meget imot å bli gjort opmerksom på våre feil at de så ofte forblir "lønnlige" eller hemmelige for oss selv, om ikke for vår neste?

Mary Baker Eddy, oppdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, overså på ingen måte synd, men fremholdt tvertimot meget klart nødvendigheten av å overvinne den. På side 564 i sin lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver hun: "Da Jesus må være blitt fristet på ethvert punkt, imøtegikk og beseiret han, den ubesmittede, synd i enhver form." Hun sier også (*Message for 1901*, s. 14): "Å anta at det ikke er nogen virkelighet i synd, og allikevel begå synd, er i og for sig en synd, som holder fast ved ugudelighet. Tolderens klagerop blev besvnnet med opfyllelsen av hans ydmyke ønske, mens fariseerens egenrettferdighet korsfestet Jesus."

Under sin virksomhet sa Jesus flere ganger til de syke som hadde bedt om helbredelse, at deres synder var tilgitt, før helbredelsen viste sig på legemet. Ved én anledning sa han til en som var blitt helbredet (Johannes 5:14): "Synd ikke mere, forat ikke noget verre skal vederfares dig," og viste derved at han erkjente hvilken forbindelse der er mellem syndige tanker og utviklingen av sykdom i legemet. Dette er vidnesbyrd om at Jesu åndelig mentale behandling i den grad måtte ha forandret hans patients tenkning at denne blev helbredet før en følelse av synd og for syndige ønsker med det resultat at hans legeme blev friskt. Jesus så ikke gjennem fingrer med synden; han tilintetgjorde den, og patienten blev helbredet. Dette er også Kristen Videnskaps fremgangsmåte; men man behøver ikke å slutte herav at alle som lider, nødvendigvis er syndere; for mange holdes i trældom av frykt og arvelig tro på sykdommens makt. All sådan frykt, deriblandt frykten for synd, kan helbredes ved anvendelse av Kristen Videnskaps sannheter.

En ung pike som blev interessert i Kristen Videnskap og blev helbredet for en legemlig lidelse, blev vekket til eftertanke da en venn av henne, som ikke visste noget om hennes religion, fortalte henne at han hadde iakttatt henne og at han til sin store forbaaselse i det siste år hadde lagt merke til at hennes karakter hadde forandret sig fullstendig. I løpet av det år hadde hun studert Kristen Videnskap, men hadde ikke vært sig bevisst at hun for andre fremviste ikke bare et bedre legeme, men også en forandret karakter. Enhver som lider av karakterfeil, av fordervede lyster, av en hvilken som helst form for syndig begjær, vil finne at hans hele mentale utsyn forbedres, sannsynligvis langt over hans forventning, hvis han alvorlig studerer og utøver Kristen Videnskaps, Kristendommens Videnskaps, lære. Og mens en Christian Scientist kjemper for å overvinne en eller annen hittil "lønnlig" feil, er det en hjelp for ham å huske at ikke engang den minste demonstrasjon av det godes makt og av det ondes derav følgende uvirkelighet, er uten virkning på hans karakter.

Nei! Kristen Videnskap hverken ser gjennem fingrer med eller overser det onde. Den beviser det ondes uvirkelighet og sier, med Kristi Jesu ord, til dem som er trette av sine syndige vaner (Matteus 11:28): "Kom til mig, . . . og jeg vil gi eder hvile." De kan gjenta salmistens ord (19:14): "Bevar også din tjener fra skammelige synder, la dem ei herske over mig! Så blir jeg ulastelig og uten skyld for store overtredelser." Og i samme grad som de innser at synd er uten tiltrekning, uvirkelig og maktesløs, og gir uttrykk for denne forstaelse i sitt daglige liv vil de demonstrere sannheten om den åndelige tilværelses fullkommenhet og bevise at der i den guddommelige virkelighet ikke er nogen synd.

Opiysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Balinese New Year Is in June

THE Balinese New Year comes at the opposite turn of the year from ours, being observed on the last three days of June. This is the "winter" season here, cool and dry, with fresh clear nights and invigorating dawns.

Like everything else in Bali, the New Year festival is mainly a religious ceremonial, starting with long processions bearing offerings to the numberless temples. These consist mostly of baskets of fruit and food, bananas, oranges, mangosteens, pleasantly-edible sweet cakes of rice, flat pancakes of hand-ground wheat. Incredible burdens of this sort are carried long distances by the sturdy women of Bali.

In the New Year processions to the temples the people are adorned in their most gaudy *sarongs*, everyone a different blend of bright colors, strips of gay batik wound about their heads, ceremonial sashes of brilliant hues around their waists. The result of this is such a splashing of color against the vivid green of the coconut fronds, the softer emerald of the banyan branches and the deep blue of the tropical sky as to be fairly bewildering. Along the streets of the towns, lined with holiday throngs of bright-garbed women, passes during the days of the feast a pageant of humanity matched nowhere on earth.

* * *

IN THE EARLY morning and during the evening the festival dances take place, usually under temporary structures of palm fronds. Odorous shrubbery and flowers are draped about each of the bamboo posts supporting the thatch roof. The long black tresses of the women are perfumed with the essence of the *hinano* flower, as in the South Sea Islands. The air is heavy with the mingled scents of the Tropics.

At one end is the *gamelan* orchestra, thirty to fifty pieces, rich-toned gongs of many sizes, sharks-head drums, xylophones and two-string fiddles. Symbolic folk-dances, *wayong wang* plays, and finally the beautiful *lelong* dance of brilliantly-garbed Balinese girls are all accompanied by the golden-toned melody which has charmed the music-masters of all lands. Around the space where the players and the dancers perform, the Balinese, silently but deeply appreciative of their country's art, are grouped, old and young, everyone bedecked in as much brilliance of color as he possesses or can borrow for the occasion.

In the glowing sun of the morning or under the flaring torches at night, you have here, then, a picture sharp-toned and exotic beyond anything in the vivid East. It is the climax of all the storied pageantry of the most colorful island in all the seas; and the tourist who is fortunate enough to be here on the last three days of June beholds something it is well worth crossing the world to see.

* * *

FOR NOW, UNLIKE the paid-for and standardized entertainments in the lounge of a tourist-thronged hotel, you have a spontaneous and devotion-inspired manifestation of this extraordinary people's love of the beautiful, the melodious, and the allegorical. You have it, too, in the proper setting of a native audience, with the palm fronds clashing in the monsoon breeze, the drooping branches of the mighty banyans swaying fanlike overhead, the air heavy with the odor of tropical blossoms, the rows of light brown native faces and dark eyes full of understanding and appreciation, the sun or the torchlight gleaming upon gay silk scarfs, brilliantly-dyed *sarongs* and gold and silver trinkets.

For the Balinese New Year festival brings out all that is richest, most vivid, most artistic in the life of the island. No question now of paid entertainment or of pleasing the tourist for a price. If you are in Bali at this time, you have everything that has been described in the numberless books and stories about the enchanted isle of the Malay seas, all crowded into three vivid days: pageantry and music and dancing and the spontaneous merrymaking of this light-hearted people, all born of the love of color and display and melodic rhythm.

M. T. G.

Alcott's Greatest Success

BRONSON ALCOTT failed in many things, but he did not fail as a father. With a wisdom never heavy or prosaic and with a gentleness that was always strong, he made for his children a home that was in itself an education. . . . "My children," he wrote, in a letter addressed "to the Young Inmates of the Cottage" while supping around the hearth—

> I will show you what is beautiful, beautiful indeed: It is a pure and happy, a kind and loving family, a home where peace and gentle quiet abide . . . around whose hearth gather serene and loveful countenances, where every hand is quick to help, every foot swift to save, every eye agile to catch the wishes and every ear the wants of others; where every day is a long and well-gotten lesson of love and wisdom and patient resignation and steady trust in that Good and Generous Power that sends Health and Hope and Peace.

And he *did* show them, and it *was* "beautiful indeed." Neither sentimentality nor the fear of it, which is a much more grievous thing, should prevent one from seeing that the home Bronson and Abigail Alcott made for their children, in spite of poverty and social disapprobation, was triumphantly beautiful. It is by this, perhaps, chiefly, and not by his schools, his Conversations, his writings, or his reforms, that the friends of Alcott should wish him to be tried. It is when one thinks of him as a father—and not only of his children in the flesh but of the many young men and women to whom his relation was warmly paternal—that he stands forth most clearly. Then it is, and perhaps then only, that one sees him "in focus," with every feature sharp and fine.—From "Pedlar's Progress," by ODELL SHEPARD. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

A Sound Like Silver

A sound like silver
crossed the air
A sound benign
a sound so fair
It bore me on
its shining wing
Above earth's dismal posturing
It was a thought
in me did sing.

M. L.

January Eventide

THE coral sun is poised above the rim
Of western hills. The transient clouds are hues
Of mauve and amber. One gaunt sycamore
Lifts whitened branches skyward. Shifting wind
Rustles among the willows on the creek
That flows beneath a fragile crust of ice.
The coarse, brown meadow grass reflects the glint
Of setting sun. The pasture slope is tinged
With shades of red and orange. A lone star
Hangs high in evening sky. The disc of sun
Dips half below the trees. The fields are toned
To somber gray. A flock of starlings blend
With swift-winged shadows falling like a cloak
Across the earth. The warm sun disappears;
And momentarily the wind is still,
As twilight hovers just beyond the hill.

B. B. COOPER

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1939

Woburn Opens Schools Under 7-Day Budgets

Teachers to get salary week-by-week until the budget passes; dispute still unsettled.

Woburn schools reopened today after economy-crusading Mayor William E. Kane, tiring yesterday of what he described as "shilly-shallying," cut through red tape, missed his supper, called a special meeting of the School Committee at which he presided himself, and arranged that, pending passage of the budget for the year, teachers will be paid out of a piece-meal pay roll to be presented to him week by week.

That the battle over school expenses was not over between the Mayor and the committee was indicated, however, as he reminded committeemen that these weekly pay rolls must not exceed the average figures of last year's budget appropriation—which fell below the desires of the committee in the matter of teachers' pay.

Deduct Holiday

Although the schools did reopen this morning it was agreed that no attendance records should be kept today since it was believed that many parents would not be informed of the changed situation in time to send their children to school. The children themselves, who have been making most of the extra two-day holiday in the springlike weather, learned that these two days are to be taken off the regular March vacation of one week, which is the rule in Massachusetts.

Breaking a precedent when he presided at last night's school committee meeting—a privilege attaching to the Mayor's office, but one which has not before been used in Woburn—Mayor Kane read the opinion which he had just received from City Solicitor Joseph Gorassi on the legality of reopening the schools so as to incur financial obligations in the absence of an approved budget.

Mr. Gorassi's opinion was in direct opposition to that of Theodore N. Waddell, Director of the State Division of Accounts, who advised the committee that it would be illegal to open the schools under the circumstances.

The committee's chairman, Henry M. Lenn, declared last night, after hearing the City Solicitor's opinion, that he felt the committee could proceed safely with the reopening of the schools having accepted "in good faith" the opinion of the accredited legal representative of the city.

In his opinion, Mr. Gorassi wrote: "Pending the passage of the annual budget for 1939 (the School Department) can incur expenditures . . . equal to one twelfth of the total amount of the School Department budget of 1938, which represents one month's expenditures." Elsewhere he declared: "There will be no violation of any section of Chapter 44 of the Municipal Finance Act if the public schools are opened and liabilities incurred for their maintenance."

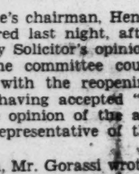
Salaries Held Overpaid

Since the Gorassi opinion held that the 1938 appropriation was intended to cover 12 months and not the 10 months by the end of which the committee had spent the whole sum because of paying of teachers salaries higher than those provided for, it was implied that teachers need not expect to be paid the wages denied them in November and December. According to this conception of the situation they had already received a full year's salary at the end of October.

Thomas J. Martin, President of the Woburn Merchant's Association, declared yesterday that he is solidly behind the Mayor in his effort to reduce taxes and put the city on a sounder financial basis. He added, however, that this was his personal stand, and that doubtless some merchants were perturbed just now over the amounts owed them by teachers—which had been rising rapidly since their last pay day.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair today and early tonight, cloudy late tonight; slightly colder, with lowest temperature in the upper 20's tonight; Friday cloudy, possibly with snow flurries in the afternoon or at night; moderate northwest and north, shifting to northwest winds.

Maine: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness followed by snow Friday night and probably in extreme southwest portion late Friday afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness followed by snow beginning Friday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Friday cloudy, snow Friday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest and north winds becoming northeast and increasing Friday and fair weather tonight. Friday overcast followed by snow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	29	Minneapolis	12	12
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	66	66
Chicago	24	22	New York	34	32
Denver	24	18	Norfolk	44	44
Helena	32	30	Philadelphia	38	38
Kansas City	34	32	St. Louis	32	30
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	60	60	Washington	42	40

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 12.
B—Minimum, Jan. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:40 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Friday, 5:12 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:02 p. m.

Injunction on Paying Storm Contracts Holds

Judge Abraham E. Pinanski in Suffolk Superior Court today continued in force the temporary restraining orders stopping payment on 10 contracts for hurricane damage repair on State teachers' colleges.

This action followed a three-hour hearing on a petition brought by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations against seven contractors and against James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education and Edward T. P. Graham, an architect engaged by the Commissioner on the recommendation of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley. The bill charged fraud and collusive building on college property not damaged by the storm.

Judge Pinanski said the "situation was shocking" and that he had "never seen the like before."

He ordered all the respondents to file answers within 10 days after all had indicated they desired trial in good order before a single judge, without a jury.

Counsel for the contractors declared the work contracted to be done was an outgrowth of the hurricane and was necessary and proper. Joseph F. O'Connell, representing Mr. Graham, said the bill was a political measure and was "outrageous."

One contract, that with Treelands, Inc., was taken under advisement. This contract was found valid by Attorney General Paul A. Dever in his investigation of the $400,000 worth of contracts.

Frank B. Wallis, counsel for the Taxpayers' Associations, contended that there was no doubt that the hurricane caused the damage in this case, in Framingham, but that the damage had been cleared up before the contract was awarded.

Further reverberations of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' investigation of expenditure of hurricane repair funds were heard at the State House today when Comptroller George Murphy received a request to withhold payments for 125 automobiles, allegedly purchased by the Department of Public Works.

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the tax group, charged that the machines were to be purchased with portions of the $19,500,000 voted by the special session of the Legislature in November. He said he would ask the Attorney General for a ruling as to the legality of spending the money for a purpose which could hardly be called a "repair of hurricane damage."

William F. Callahan, commissioner of the Public Works Department, said the machines were needed by engineers who otherwise would use their own cars at six cents a mile. He estimated a total saving to the Commonwealth of $39,969 through purchase of the machines.

Comptroller Murphy is holding up payments pending a ruling from the Attorney General.

Nature Walk Planned by WPA

A long hike and a nature walk in the Ponkapoag section of the Blue Hills Reservation are planned by the WPA Recreation Division in conjunction with the Metropolitan District Commission next Sunday.

Both groups will meet at the Ponkapoag Golf Course entrance on Washington Street, Canton, near the junction of the Stoughton Turnpike.

The long hikers will gather at 11 a. m. and the nature walkers at 2 p. m. Buses marked "Stoughton" leave Mattapan hourly on the half hour, and pass this meeting point.

The nature walk will be led by Harry George Higbee, the project's staff naturalist. He will talk on winter evergreens as trails are followed through this woodland area.

Art of Disney Receives Praise

One stands in awe before the beauty of Bonneville Dam, the art of Michelangelo—and the antics of Mickey Mouse, Dr. Robin D. Feild, of Harvard University's Fine Arts Department told members of the Boston Society of Architects and the Boston Architectural Club last night.

Mickey Mouse, symbol of the genius of Walt Disney, is a growing art form, "one of the greatest art forms the human race has so far evolved," Dr. Feild believes. Of course, as with any art form, he cautioned it takes keenness and knowledge to thoroughly appreciate an animated cartoon.

For six weeks last summer Dr. Feild studied animation at the Disney plant. Last night he had lantern slides to illustrate some of the elaborate processes a story goes through before the celluloid strip finally goes before the camera.

It is because its scope and possibilities are so unlimited that men like Dr. Feild become enthusiastic about this new art. For the twentieth century, Dr. Feild says, even the great art of other centuries does not—and should not—completely satisfy.

Walt Disney has, however, in his "international folk lore" introduced a "note of reality into a fantastic world."

Motor License Suspensions Rise

There was an increase of 4,783 in suspensions and revocations of automobile registrations and operators' licenses in Massachusetts last December, compared with the same month in 1937, Frank A. Goodwin Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reported yesterday. The total number for the month was 8,566.

A major factor in the increase was the operation of the new law under which non-payment of excise taxes results in suspension of registration. There were 5,704 cases of this type in December.

Suspensions of operator's licenses for driving after drinking dropped from 449 in December, 1937, to 362 last month. For speeding the number dropped from 637 to 493.

Cross Speaks What He Thinks And Assails Socialist Party

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12—Speaking as a private citizen on a subject he avoided as Governor, Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, whose eight-year administration ended Jan. 4, is leading an attack on the Socialist Party of Connecticut and its leader, Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport.

Democratic campaign strategy prior to the November election was to ignore Mayor McLevy. Former Governor Cross says he was dissuaded by his advisers from launching an attack on the Socialists at that time. Now, he told Democrats at a Jackson Day dinner, he intends to say "exactly what I please."

What the former Governor pleased to say on that occasion was that the Socialist Party, even in the conservative form it takes in Connecticut, aims at socialization of industries through public ownership and would mean "eventually the loss of all that freedom, liberty, and initiative on which our Government and our social system have been based for three centuries."

The Socialist platform in Connecticut, he declared, "goes farther than the National Socialism of Germany where private property rights still exist for the so-called Aryans."

Mayor McLevy, who challenged the Republican and Democratic candidates in vain during the pre-election weeks, is now the one to ignore what is being said about him. It is expected he will make no immediate reply to the former Governor's attack.

The Bridgeport Mayor, with two members of his Party holding the balance of power in the State Senate, has just negotiated an arrangement with Republicans under which the G. O. P. and the Socialists joined to organize that body and control the choice of Senate committees.

In return for their votes, the two Socialist Senators received a promise from Republican leaders of support for their own legislative program, in large part.

Ruling Favors Students

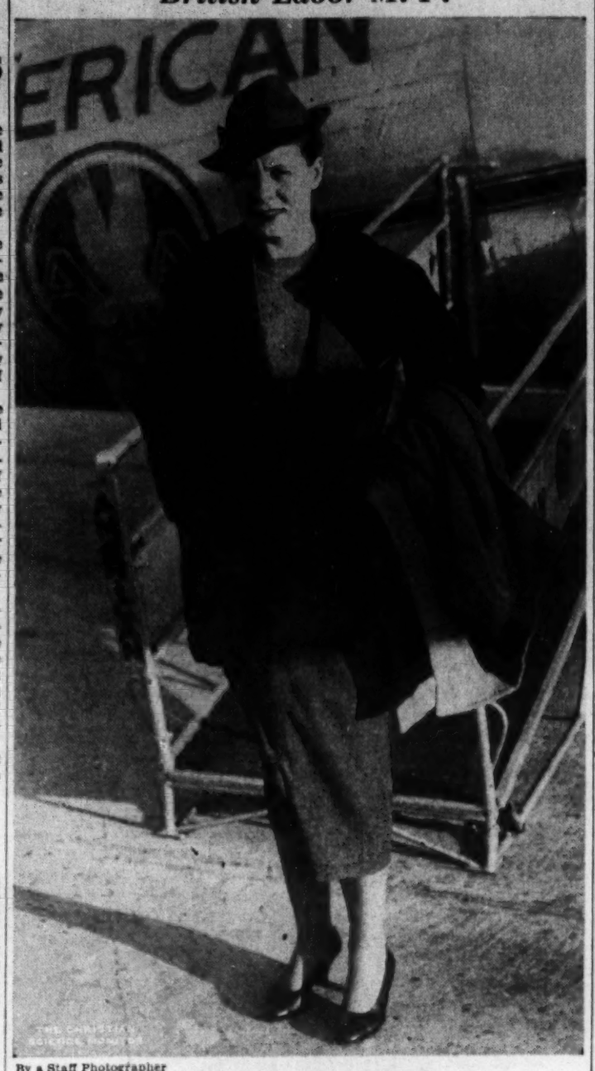
College and high school students who have built up unemployment compensation credits through part-time employment and who later lose their part-time jobs are eligible for unemployment compensation benefits from the State, according to a ruling of Frank R. Odlum, Unemployment Compensation Commissioner.

In two cases believed to be the first on this subject in the country, Mr. Odlum granted benefits to a high school boy who had lost his after-school job in a grocery store, and to a Hartford College law student who had a job six hours a day, but wanted a full-time job.

The college student could pursue his courses in the evening and work at a job all day, he told the Commissioner, Mr. Odlum ruled that he was available for work and willing to work, and thus partially unemployed.

A few months ago the same Commissioner held in a widely-noted decision that an automobile salesman working on commission was entitled to benefits if his commission fell below his established rate of benefits for full-time unemployment. That case was reversed in a Superior Court decision.

British Labor M. P.



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Edith Summerskill

Woman M. P. Seeks Aid For Children in Spain

If shipments of food from the United States to Loyalist Spain are not allowed to continue, thousands of innocent Spanish children will starve, Dr. Edith Summerskill, British Labor Member of Parliament, told several hundred students at Northeastern University, today.

Dr. Summerskill, who has visited Loyalist Spain and aided in child refugee work both there and in England, has been in this country for several weeks speaking in behalf of efforts to colonize homeless Spanish children behind Government lines. Her talk before the students of Prof. Charles W. Harvice, head of Northeastern's Sociology Department, was the first of several local appearances.

Growing up in an atmosphere of terrorism and aggression, thousands of orphaned children are in imminent danger of repeating the phenomenon of 1917 Russia when "wild children" roamed the countryside, living almost like animals, said Dr. Summerskill. To prevent this tragedy, child colonies are being projected. Sympathizers in England and France and the North American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy—whose Boston Chapter is sponsoring Dr. Summerskill's visit—are supporting the Loyalist Government in these enterprises.

"Children's Cities"

The "children's cities" will consist of dormitories, dining halls, recreation facilities, school houses and farms. Each center is to house 1,000 children and will cost $81,000 to build. The North American Committee has pledged $24,000. The first unit is now under construction in an isolated area somewhere south of Barcelona. Guardians will be appointed by the State for the children, who will be encouraged to organize a community life. Then, it is hoped, they will emerge as useful citizens.

Rations Are Short

"The Spanish people are living on a diet of bread, beans and dried codfish," Dr. Summerskill continued. "Many of them are sleeping in subways. They receive one good meal a day. It is probable that no child born in the last two and a half years has known anything but dried milk. Butter, eggs, and fresh meat and fish are unknown or very rare.

"An embargo on your part and nonintervention on England's part is merely intervention by our countries on behalf of the Insurgents," said Dr. Summerskill. "In 1935, Britain shipped £16,000,000 worth of coal to Spain. This has dropped to nil. If Franco wins in Spain, the economic influence of Italy and Germany—now threatening the whole of Europe—will undoubtedly settle upon the Iberian peninsula."

Mrs. Coolidge Aids

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Grace Coolidge, widow of President Coolidge, and William Allan Neilson, President of Smith College, have raised funds to bring 25 children of German political refugees to this country.

Taxi Passbooks For Legislators

Members of the Legislature are given passbooks by which they receive free rides in cabs of the Checker Taxi Company, the City Council was told yesterday afternoon by Frank Sawyer, President of the Company.

He related this in answer to questions put to him by Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., at a public hearing on the taxi referendum held by the Council's committee on public safety.

"Isn't it a fact that in recent years certain members of the Legislature have had passbooks to ride free of charge in your cabs?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"Yes, it is true," replied Mr. Sawyer. "What of it?"

"I thought so," said Mr. Wilson. "I had seen some of them."

"Well, what of it? I have many friends in the Legislature and in your legislative body," stated the Checker Taxi head.

Later Mr. Sawyer stated that to his knowledge no member of the City Council has passbooks.

Prior to this exchange of remarks, Mr. Sawyer told the City Council that he had "great reverence for this law-making body" and that he "was taught to respect public-elected officials."

Trucks Rush Stalled Goods From Depots

Speedy return to normal conditions seen as forecasts that consumers 'will pay' are made.

The purring of truck motors rose into a traffic roar of satisfaction in Boston's market and waterfront districts today as the truck drivers, having won a $2-a-week raise, began to reduce the mountainous piles of fish and other food products which have accumulated during the seven-day strike. A vigilant watch was being kept for spoiled foods. Shipping officials forecast a return to normal operations by Monday.

Fishing fleet operators radioed their vessels this morning to resume unloading at the Boston Fish Pier. The Eastern Steamship Lines lifted an embargo on fresh fish from the Maritime Provinces. The Merchants and Miners Transportation Company went back on its usual schedule, with a freighter sailing from South Boston for Philadelphia this morning.

Goes to Consumers

Various officials pointed out that the cost of the strike, estimated at more than $1,000,000, must eventually be borne by consumers. At the Fish Pier, for instance, prices rose today until haddock—New England's most popular winter fish—sold at three cents a pound higher than yesterday's quotations. Today's price was from nine to ten cents. Large cod sold at from 6½ to 7½ cents. During the morning 800,000 pounds of fresh fish were brought to the pier by seven trawlers and seven small boats, to add to the nearly 3,000,000 pounds which had accumulated.

An increase in truck rates was announced last night by the employers' group, with this statement: "As a result of the increases in wages agreed upon by the representatives of the truck owners and truck drivers, it will be necessary to increase trucking rates. The margin of profit in the trucking business is small, and since the owners must now assume a greatly added burden of expense it is necessary that they raise trucking rates."

George H. Toomey, President of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, commented: "Any additional costs of transportation and general overhead in the handling of foodstuffs must ultimately be borne by the consumers, however hidden in the price structure the additional costs may be."

Saltonstall Cheered

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, whose labor record was assailed in the recent campaign, was enthusiastically cheered by the striking drivers last night as he urged them to accept a compromise wage-hour proposal "in the interest of the entire Commonwealth." Later, Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, expressed his thanks on the part of the fishing industry, to the Governor for his aid in settling the strike.

Although the formal contract was signed last night by representatives of the American Federation of Labor's Local 25, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, and of the Employers Group of Motor Freight Carriers, one or two minor details.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, commenting on the settlement, said:

"I am delighted to hear the news. The employers and union members are to be congratulated for arriving at this peaceful settlement. It is extremely gratifying that the men so conducted themselves that not one case of violence occurred within the city of Boston."

Speeding 'Cop' Made to Eat His 'Spinach'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 12—Patrolman Earl M. Aubrey swished the polish rag over the brass buttons on his coat for a last touch-up, flicked the brush over his service shoes and blithely swung his car out of his garage and down the street.

The clock in the drug store window warned he'd be late for duty. The carburetor sang a merry song as the thick-soled brogans inched down toward the floorboards. The air was crisp, the morning bright, the old bus was running swell. Patrolman Aubrey began to whistle.

Suddenly, came the piercing scream of a siren. "Pull over," roared a commanding voice.

"The Chief," said Patrolman Aubrey, sotto voce, con tremolo.

"Where do you think you're going, to a fire?"

Then followed the usual scene, with this difference: First offenders in Worcester's drive for strict enforcement of a 25-mile-an-hour speed limit are usually let off with a warning.

But Police Chief Thomas F. Foley evidently felt there were the reverse of extenuating circumstances in the case of Patrolman Aubrey, for he drove away with a ticket in his hand.

To make matters more complicated Chief Foley has now forwarded a request to Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin that Patrolman Aubrey's license be suspended.

"A cop should know better," says Chief Foley, spiritoso.

Massachusetts Wages and Hours Law Is Proposed

A State Wages and Hours Act to cover intrastate workers, not protected by the National law, and permanent elimination of the 1 per cent employee contribution to the State Unemployment Compensation Fund, were among legislative proposals filed in the Senate today by Senator Chester I. Skibinski, Republican, of Chicopee for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Under the proposed Wages and Hours Act, the minimum wage for the first year of the law's operation would be 35 cents an hour and the maximum work week 42 hours. After the first year, a 40-cents-an-hour minimum wage and a 40-hour week would be mandatory. Under a further provision, the minimum wage would be increased to 45 cents an hour after the second year of employment in any concern.

At present, the 1 per cent employee contribution has been suspended for one year, the suspensions to be lifted July 1, 1939. A special commission of the Legislature is almost ready to report on whether the suspension should be made permanent.

The Federation of Labor also proposed that the unemployment Compensation Act be extended to include employers of one or more persons. The present law affects only employers of eight or more persons. In addition, the Federation proposes to eliminate the present three-week waiting period between the date of unemployment and the time when unemployment benefits may be paid to the applicant.

Senator John Kerrigan (D) of South Boston filed a bill authorizing the City of Boston to transfer to the United States title to Dorchester Heights. The site would be established as a national historic shrine to commemorate George Washington and the Continental Army in connection with the evacuation of Boston by the British.

Move to Study State Offices Hints 'Purge'

Saltonstall asks quick passage of reorganization bills, setting pace for Legislature.

A thoroughgoing legislative purge of State departments prior to submission of Massachusetts' first biennial budget was supported by implication by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today in his first special message to the Legislature in which he called for speedy consideration of any reorganization proposals.

The message, read in the House today, came shortly after Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, Republican Floor Leader in the Senate, filed a bill calling for a legislative investigation of all State Departments, boards, and commissions with a view toward reorganization or abolition of any of them in the interest of "efficiency and economy."

Procedure Indicated

The Governor's move was considered interesting inasmuch as it practically instructed the Legislature of the required procedure during the present session. It further indicated his conviction that he is assured of legislative support of his various plans in view of the Republican strength in the House and Senate.

Mr. Saltonstall, at a press conference, stated "the purpose of my special message to the Legislature is to expedite the work of the legislators this year." He explained that if any departmental reorganizations are to be recommended, provision should be made for them in the biennial budget, he added. "I have left the matter of reorganization up to the Legislature."

In his message the Governor pointed out that "a protracted session of the Legislature is inadvisable."

"In my inaugural message I recommended several studies that necessarily involve much consideration. Reorganization of the Unemployment Insurance Commission has already been submitted to you, and I am informed that several of your commissions are intending to report further reorganizations of Governmental departments.

"In order to facilitate your work on these subjects, I hereby recommend that you give consideration to these subjects and to any reorganization that may be presented to you prior to the approval of the budget, in such instances as you deem wise."

Of course, the direct purpose of the message is to effect any possible reorganization prior to submission of the budget so that appropriations may be provided for the revised departments.

Proposals Supported

By implication, however, the message supports some of the reorganizations now proposed in the Legislature.

A special Commission has already recommended abolition of the three-member State Unemployment Compensation Commission and the establishment of a State Division in charge of a director.

A proposal for reorganization of the State Department of Civil Service is expected momentarily from another Commission.

A bill probably will be filed within a day or two calling for reorganization of the State Department of Public Works, while under the Goodwin bill, all departments and boards may be reorganized, including the Bank Department and the Department of Public Welfare.

Another important bill before the Legislature already is that filed by Representative Charles W. Hedges (R) of Quincy, providing that terms of all Commissions shall terminate on April 30, 1939. Thereafter, the term of office would expire on the Wednesday after Inauguration Day.

The legislative ways have already been greased for the U. C. C. reorganization bill for an immediate hearing on the proposal has been scheduled for Monday by the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

Hearings Expected

Meanwhile, it is expected Governor Saltonstall will move against James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, and Thomas H. Green, State Commissioner of Civil Service, both of whom have refused to obey demands to resign. Mr. Reardon faces charges in connection with expenditures of hurricane and flood funds in his department, while Mr. Green is expected to face charges of inefficiency in the operation of his office.

The first "purge" of the Saltonstall Administration has already succeeded. Both Thomas R. Foley and George G. Moyse, "lame-duck" appointees of Mr. Hurley, have resigned under pressure.

Mr. Saltonstall's appointees to the vacancies, Harold R. Allen of Brockton and Harold W. Pierce of Milton, upon their confirmation next Wednesday, are expected to cancel the horse-racing dates established by Mr. Foley and Mr. Moyse in defiance of a Saltonstall request prior to the latter's inauguration. The present dates favor the unbuilt Westport track of which James H. Connors, brother-in-law of Mr. Foley, is president.

Maine Pension System Slated for Revision

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 12 (AP)—Maine moved today to revise its State employees' pensions system with passage in the State Senate of an order for a study of the advisability of placing the existing plan on an employee-contributory basis.

State employees now receive a pension of half pay after 25 years' service or upon reaching the age of 70, with 20 years' service. They do not contribute towards it.

Senator George J. Wentworth, (R) of Kennebunk, sponsored the order.

Film on Artificial Lightning Kept for Future Civilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12—Whether artificial lightning will still be known 6,000 years from now when the sealed Oglethorpe University Crypt of Knowledge is opened so that people at that time may know more about our present civilization, is uncertain, but at least they will be able to see the flash and hear the roar of today's laboratory lightning.

A sound film demonstrating lightning produced by the 10,000,000-volt generator in the Pittsfield, Mass., plant of General Electric Company will be sealed in the air-tight crypt.

This film, together with four others has been presented to T. K. Peters, director of archives, Oglethorpe University. One is the story of Thomas A. Edison, beginning with his early boyhood at Milan, Ohio, his birthplace, and including many interesting events in his career. Another shows the development of land transportation from the most primitive methods to the modern electrified railroad. One presents the story of the operation of the Panama Canal, and the other shows the development of American navigation from the first crude Indian craft to the massive, electrically propelled battleships of today.

It will probably take from four to five years to fill the crypt with the thousands of records that are being placed in it. Micro book records are being made of the world's greatest literature, and the films are being sealed in stainless steel receptacles after first being placed in glass containers filled with an inert gas. Maps, photographs, and other records will also be included. By the use of the micro book records the text of the entire 25 volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica will be housed in three receptacles, each 12 inches long by four inches in diameter.

An inscription plaque on the door of the Crypt of Civilization briefly describes the contents of the sealed chamber and requests that they remain inviolate until the year 8113. This date was decided by Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, President of Oglethorpe University, because when he started the project in 1936, 8113 was just as far in the future as the total number of years man has recorded events in the past. He figures from the date Egypt's calendar presumably started, 4241 B. C.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"Victoria Regina," by Gilbert Miller, starring Helen Hayes. One week only. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," starring Joe Penner. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "A Man to Remember," featuring Edward Ellis, Anne Shirley and Lee Bowman. 3:45, 6:50, 9:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Storm," with Charles Bickford, Barton MacLane and Preston Foster. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple and Bill Robinson. 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. Tomorrow: "Road Demon," starring Henry Armetta. Also "The Young in Heart," starring Roland Young, Billie Burke, Janet Gaynor, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

Exeter—
Jack Oakie and Lucille Ball in "Annabel Takes a Tour." 2:10, 4:55, 7:45. Also "Swing That Cheer," with Tom Brown, Andy Devine, and Constance Moore. 3:45, 6:35, 9:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bing Crosby in "Paris Honeymoon." Fenway: 1:100, 4:05, 7:10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 9:35. Also "Storm Over Bengal," featuring Patric Knowles and Rochelle Hudson. Fenway 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"There's That Woman Again." 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50. Also "Newsboys' Home," with Jackie Cooper and Edmund Lowe. 11:35 a. m., 2:25. Previews tonight of "Son of Frankenstein," starring Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. Also "His Exciting Night," starring Charles Ruggles. 5:30 and 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "The Refugees," 2:30, 4:40, 6:45, 8:50. Also "School of Talent," 2:50, 5, 7:50, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"The Dawn Patrol," starring Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone and David Niven. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Nancy Drew, Detective," featuring Bonita Granville, John Litel and James Stephenson. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Normandie—
Ronald Colman in "If I Were King." Also "Paradise for Three," featuring Frank Morgan and Robert Young.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Adventure in Sahara," with Paul Kelly. 12:50, 4:10, 7:30, 10:50. Also "The Law West of Tombstone," with Harry Carey. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:10, 8:30. Stage show: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Flight to Fame," with Charles Farrell. Also "Lawless Valley," with George O'Brien. Stage: Lew Parker & Co., Kay Hamilton and 7 Fredysons.

Strand—
Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." Also "Swiss Miss," with Laurel and Hardy.

Scollay and Modern—
"Artists and Models Abroad," featuring Jack Benny and Mary Boland. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Ride a Crooked Mile," with Akim Tamiroff, Leif Erikson and Frances Farmer. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:20. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Repertory—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Double Wedding." Also "Always Goodbye," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Loretta Young in "Four Men and a Prayer." Also "Navy Blue & Gold," with Robert Young and Lionel Barrymore.

State and Orpheum—
"Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer and Paulette Goddard. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15 State: 12:05, 3:05, 6:08, 9:05. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas and Fay Bainter. Orpheum: 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40. State: 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30.

Tremont—
"Madame X," with Gladys George. Also "A Day at the Races," with the Marx Brothers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Fitzpatrick Color-Tour to Madeira." "Exposing the Fire-Insurance Racket." "Fisherman's Paradise." "Paula Stone Musical." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Travel Through Yellowstone Park." "Lady Life Guards." "Merry Melody Color Cartoon." "Mice Will Play." latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"The Young in Heart," starring Janet Gaynor and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Five of a Kind." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Angels With Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney and the "Dead End" kids. 2:50, 6:20, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly. Also "The Young in Heart," featuring Roland Young, Billie Burke, Janet Gaynor, and Douglas Fairbanks Jr.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella, in "Suez." Also "The Mysterious Mr. Moto," starring Peter Lorre. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Sanders Theater—
Fifth in the series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Georges Enesco, guest conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Twelfth matinee concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Georges Enesco, guest conductor. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Colonial Portraits by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Port of Boston Protests Removing Commercial Zone

Boston's port would lose valuable water-borne traffic, and perhaps also some of its steamship services, if a recommendation of an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be adopted.

This was disclosed today by the Boston Port Authority, alert in its duty of protecting and developing the water-borne commerce of the port of Boston. Formal exceptions were filed by the Authority with the I. C. C.

The report that is held by traffic men to menace Boston's commerce was uncovered by the Port Authority in a motortruck proceeding where the layman, at least, would hardly look for an issue of importance to ocean commerce. But the Port Authority in its exceptions brings out quite clearly the importance of the case and joins with other objectors in opposing its adoption.

The examiner's report dealt with hearings on the establishment in and around Boston of a "commercial zone" under the Motor Carrier Act of 1935. This zone, or area within a radius of about 15 miles of Boston, would constitute territory within which exemption from enforcement of the Motor Carrier Act is provided in the Act itself. Similar zones have already been set up in many of the larger cities of the country, including New York.

The proposal of the examiner is to remove the exemption in the case of Boston. If the recommendation were adopted, there would be no need of a zone in Boston, and all water-borne commerce that is interchanged with trucks at Boston would be subject to strict regulation, while similar traffic at New York would be exempt, declares the Port Authority.

A heavy volume of Boston's commerce is handled by trucks within a radius of 15 to 20 miles of Boston. This recommendation would increase the cost of handling such freight while Boston's chief competing port —New York—would not have its costs changed. The recommendation, if adopted, would also bring through rates on intercoastal ocean freight so near to all-rail rates that much business might be lost to the rail carriers, traffic men point out today.

In voicing objections to the recommendation, the Port Authority says that "this would adversely affect the port of Boston in competing with the port of New York. The record fails to disclose any unusual situations at Boston such as would warrant treatment radically different from that afforded its competing port of New York.

The Port Authority asks the I. C. C. to find that the zone for Boston should be defined to include the so-called Metropolitan Boston area, with exception of the towns of Walpole and Stoughton, Mass. It also requests the I. C. C. to reject the recommendations of the examiner for removal of the exemption, and to accord Boston and contiguous municipalities the benefit of such exemption.

Murray Shoe Company Accepts Order of NLRB

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board said today the Murray Shoe Company, Inc., Melrose, Mass., had entered into a stipulation agreeing to cease efforts to discourage membership of its workers in the United Shoe Workers of America (C. I. O).

The Board said the Company also agreed to disestablish Murray Associates as a bargaining agency and to reinstate one employee with $120 back pay.

Snow and Ice Join in Putting Speed Into Winter Sports

Harold J. Piper, Laconia

Enlarged Phelps Open Slope at Belknap Recreation Center

The lower half, to the ski hut, is served by an 800-foot tow, and provides one of the six reasons why skiers are flocking to this reservation at Gilford-Laconia, N. H.

'Speed'

This photograph by Eugene Rosing at Minneapolis, Minn., is displayed in the 1939 Kodak exhibit at the Hotel Copley Plaza in Boston.

Belknap Recreational Center Goal of Many Ski Enthusiasts

Favored for its accessibility and for the variety of entertainment for all grades of skiers, the Belknap Recreational Center at Gilford, N. H., again will be the goal of many Boston winter sports enthusiasts this week end.

The particular attraction, which drew nearly 1,000 visitors last week end, is the Phelps open slope, a broad expanse, served in the lower half by a new 800-foot rope tow and flanked by timber which serves as a windbreak and also holds the snow cover. The slope covers 10 acres and is 1,200 feet long and 300 feet to 1,000 feet wide. Like the other major attractions lined up on the side of the range, the slope is not more than five minutes walk from the excellently organized free parking area at the sports center.

Phelps slope is at the extreme south end of the mountainside development. It is just beyond the 3,200-foot de luxe chair tow which serves the Try-Me or Stonebar mountain trails. Or, the skier may ski up the Ridge trail to three other trails going down the West side of Rowe Mountain. At the bottom of either one of these trails, the Winnipesaukee, Gunstock, or Corkscrew trails, the skier then can ride up one of the first rope tows in New Hampshire, the Gunstock ski hoist. This tow goes up 3100 feet and has a vertical ascent of 900 feet. Within the month a new 800-foot rope tow for the slope at the bottom of the Gunstock ski tow was put into place to carry the skiers up the side of this very good intermediate slope on the West Side of Gunstock Mountain which is also a part of the Belknap Range.

The de luxe tow, in turn, is just south of the 60-meter hill where the Eastern Championship jumps again will be run off next March 4 and 5.

Another addition to the center is the next attraction, continuing north, the newly completed 20-meter hill, which is being used by many school and college teams—Tilton Academy planning to use it this week end.

Under construction, to serve the growing demand for training in jumping, is a 10-meter hill, adjoining the 20-meter. This jump will be for beginners and youngsters hoping some day to use the larger chutes. The 10-meter jump is expected to be ready for use early in February, according to James H. Lucas, Executive Secretary of the Laconia Chamber of Commerce, the community which is sponsoring the center.

Finally, at the end of this series of parallel attractions, is the Fletcher Hill slalom course on Rowe Mountain. This is a clearing three fifths of a mile from top to bottom, from 100 to 1,000 feet wide and grubbed for stumps and rocks this year so that it will be runable with eight to 10 inches of cover.

Vermont Fights for 'Rights'

(Continued from Page 1)

compromise its claim to authority to acquire land without State consent.

"For more than a year," he said, "I have warned that behind the flood control, behind the power development, was a deliberate attempt to prepare the way for a little group of men to run things their way—good sometimes, bad sometimes—but always their way, forgetting that a check with the home folks and their wishes is not only good practical horse sense, but the very essence of democracy. It is now squarely up to us Vermonters to decide what we want to do. We can submit meekly, surrendering resource after resource until we are no longer self-supporting and free. Or we can boldly face the facts as they are now uncovered. We can fight or we can run. I have no doubt what your choice will be."

Aiken Speech Expected To Stir Further Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts forecast today Governor George D. Aiken's message to the Vermont Legislature on flood control would prompt Congress to settle definitely the respective rights of Federal and State governments on flood control.

Senator Walsh said the Governor's address might lead to reconsideration of the 1938 Act which authorized the Government to take lands for flood control purposes without consent of the states.

He said it was "regrettable" there were "differences and delays" over settlement of the New England flood control issue.

New Hampshire and Vermont, Senator Walsh said, were willing to surrender land for flood protection. "Therefore, it seems to me," he declared, "the Federal Government should co-operate to the fullest with the state governments."

Senators Warren R. Austin and Ernest W. Gibson, Vermont Republicans, expressed similar sentiment, Mr. Gibson declaring "if Secretary Woodring does not have some idea of reneging, why doesn't he sign the agreement?"

Senator H. Styles Bridges (R), of New Hampshire, said Governor Aiken's position was "sound."

Students High In Studies Get Shorter Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12—Providence senior high school students with good scholastic records will be allowed to go home from school a half-hour earlier after the beginning of the second term on Jan. 30, according to an announcement made by James L. Hanley, Superintendent of Schools.

Shortly after the senior high schools opened last fall, the students went on strike because they considered the hours too long. The schedules had been curtailed during previous years because of crowded conditions.

"We are arranging our schedules," Dr. Hanley said, "so that the last half-hour, from 2:30 until 3 o'clock, will be a study period. During that time those students whose work is of such character as to indicate they do not need the study period will be excused."

Sportsman Show

The 1939 Sportsman Show will open in Mechanics Building on Feb. 4, running through Feb. 12, the Campbell-Fairbanks Expositions Co. announced today.

Financial Power For Governor Is Held Dictatorial

Charges that a gubernatorial "dictatorship" would result from a proposal to give the Governor special financial authority during the "off year" of the newly-established biennial Legislature were made today before the Joint Ways and Means Committee.

The Committee was hearing arguments on recommendation made by the Special Commission established to study changes in certain laws necessitated by the establishment of biennial sessions. The group had recommended that a $1,000,000 fund be established from which the Governor, with the advice and consent of a special commission, might transfer some funds to meet the departmental deficit during the off year.

It also proposed that the fiscal year be divided into quarters with department heads submitting in advance their estimate and needs for the coming quarter. Under this proposal the Governor would be given authority to modify any allotment as he deems necessary.

Representative Adolph Johnson (R) of Brockton declared, "I am afraid this will mean a dictatorship." He insisted the system would place too much control of financial affairs in the hands of a Governor or commission from which legislators are to be barred as members.

Representative Nelson B. Crosby (R) of Arlington also opposed the proposal, saying, "We have witnessed a lot of rackets in the past four years and this may mean another."

Senator Edmund S. Oppenheimer (R) of Springfield charged the quarterly allotment system would give the Governor a "double veto." He explained that if the Legislature passes an item which the Governor did not want, the Governor could withhold the money.

Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton, a member of the Special Commission, emphasized that "under the biennial system we've got to give some of our legislative control to the Governor."

Survey Proposes Central City Rule For Concord, N.H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 12—Changes to provide for a city manager, or else for an elected mayor with wide powers, are recommended for Concord by the Public Administration Service of New York City, in a survey submitted to the Board of Aldermen.

In order to correct what the report terms a "poorly organized and inefficient administration," it is suggested that the mayor-aldermen system be thrown into the discard. One plan would provide for an elected mayor, with adequate compensation, who would be responsible for all municipal activities and would have full power to appoint and remove all department heads and city workers. With such extensive powers, the burden of providing efficient city government would fall upon him.

An alternative scheme recommended is to fix such responsibility upon a city manager appointed and removable by the Board of Aldermen. According to that arrangement, there would still be a mayor at a nominal salary, but with no administrative responsibilities.

"Under either plan," says the report, "the Board of Aldermen would be relieved of all administrative responsibilities and would neither make nor confirm appointments. Of the two, the council-manager plan is by far the more advantageous. However, the choice involves large and important matters of public policy which can only be decided by the citizens of Concord."

Turning to the various City Departments, the survey declares that "crime prevention is not receiving adequate attention. The present Police Commission should be relieved of its authority and made an advisory committee on public safety or traffic control, vesting in the Chief complete control of the Department."

The Board of Aldermen, the report declares, "is greatly handicapped by a cumbersome committee system, which tends to focus the attention of the board members on small sectors of City affairs rather than the broad problems and needs of the City.

The City Charter calls the Mayor the chief executive officer of the City and then proceeds to tangle the lines of authority and responsibility so hopelessly that the Mayor cannot possibly function in that capacity. Actually the City has no chief administrator.

"The City's present budget system is incomplete and does not produce the necessary information to support the appropriations requested of the Board of Aldermen. Nor does it secure maximum economy in practice. Some parts of the City's purchasing are well done, but there is no central purchasing unit. Too much business is 'passed around' in small orders, with insufficient competition, and at disadvantageous prices."

The report points out the need of overhauling the accounting and auditing system, and it questions relief work. It commends the fire department and the recreation department.

Congress Hears Tobin WPA Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Present WPA quotas for Boston must be maintained "unless solvency of the City is to be jeopardized," Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston declared in a statement released today by a House Appropriations Subcommittee. The present relief situation in Boston "will undoubtedly grow worse during the remainder of the winter months" and "the financial position of the City is such as to preclude any possibility of meeting additional relief burdens," he stated. The City faces a substantial tax increase for 1939, he said.

The statement of Mayor Tobin, which was presented to the Subcommittee by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, representing the United States Conference of Mayors, follows:

"Present relief load—Boston's total expenditure for relief in 1938 was roughly $14,000,000, or 18 per cent of the total maintenance charges for all purposes. Welfare Department records indicate for December a case load of 32,311, which is estimated to be equivalent to supporting 80,000 persons.

"Winter and spring outlook—The present situation will undoubtedly grow worse durng the remainder of the winter months. Private industry and business has shown no improvement in recent months, consequently opportunities for improvement in these fields still remain far from satisfactory. On the basis of reliable statistics, no improvement is anticipated prior to May.

"Financial ability of the City—The 1938 tax rate of $41.30 per thousand was the highest for any of the large cities of the country. Boston is facing a substantial tax-rate increase for 1939, largely because of the continued shrinkage in assessed valuations and reductions in receipts from the income and corporation taxes. The financial position of the City is such as to preclude any possibility of meeting additional relief burdens.

"Maintenance of WPA quotas—present WPA quotas for Boston must be maintained, unless solvency of the city is to be jeopardized. Any reduction in quotas will automatically increase the city's direct relief burden, which is now at almost the back-breaking point."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 13

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Andersen Stories	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
7:00 "Tango Time"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner Music
7:15 "Drama Time"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"Mark Down Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	WBZ Presents	News dramatizations	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	Dance Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Interesting Neighbors;	Vallee Hour; Connecti-	"The Green Hornet";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Abbott and Costello;	informal interviews	cut Yankees; Kathleen	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:30 Franchot Tone;	Rochester Philharmonic	Norris, interview;	"Sinfonietta" with	Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:45 music	Orchestra	vaudeville team	Alfred Wallenstein	Johannes Steel
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra	"Good News of 1939"; Milton Berle and Tony Martin, songs; drama;	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15			Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"America's Town Meeting"; "Do We Have a	orchestra	"Famous First Facts"	"Midweek Forum"
9:45			interviews	"Midweek Forum"
10:00 "Tune-Up Time";	Free Press"; Harold L.	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue"; Henry	Gypsy orchestra
10:15 Lily Pons; Walter	Ickes; Frank Gannett;	Grete Stueckgold;	Weber's Orchestra	Gypsy orchestra
10:30 O'Keefe; others	"New England's Town	Spring Byington; John	George Hamilton's Or.	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	meeting"	Scott Trotter's Orch.	George Hamilton's Or.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; "Morning Review"	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; "Woman Buys"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Amanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Boosters' Club	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"George and Juanita"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Jacob & List
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Smile Parade"; variety	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	show with R. Sherman	"Julie Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Air"	Baron and His Texans
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Walter Kidder, songs	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Music Graphs"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interviews	"Morning Melodies"
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Piano duet
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Sidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Theater Club"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; musicale; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; W. Blau-	"Musical Roundup"	Italian musical program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Music	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Concert Miniatures"	Movie comment	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Ruth Nigey, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	Music Appreciation	Talks by New England	"Our Neighborhood"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Hour; Walter Dam-	Governors	Mary Cain, songs
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	rosch, conductor	Piano soloist	C. Buehwald
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Music Appreciat'n Hour	"Treasures in Melody"	"Console Capers"
3:00 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	Ma Perkins"; sketch	Frank Vanay, tenor	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:30 Columbia Chamber	"Swing Harmonicas"	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 Orchestra	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Bookshelf"	Sport reports
4:00 Studio speakers	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Midstream"	String choir
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
4:45 Harry Cool's organ	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone" sketch	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	"Silver Minstrels"
7:00 "Drama Time"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner concert
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	Lucille Manners, so-	"People's Quiz Club"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"	prano; Ross Graham,	"People's Quiz Club"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:30 Burns and Allen;	NBC Jamboree; variety	tenor; Frank Black's	Eddy Duchin's Orch.	"Music of the Masters"
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	NBC Jamboree; variety	Orchestra	Eddy Duchin's Orch.	Johannes Steel
9:00 Playhouse; Orson	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:15 Welles in "Mutiny	variety	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:30 on the Bounty," by	"Horse & Buggy Days";	"Death Valley Days";	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Behind the News"
9:45 Nordhoff and Hall	music of the '90's	dramatic sketch	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time"; dram-	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:15 Station"; drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	atization	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:30 Barry Wood, songs	Network sports	"Uncle Ezra"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Network program	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dance Music
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Dance Music
11:30 Tommy Dorsey's	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse";	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	dramatization	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Storm Relief Plans Heard in Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Efforts to clean up New England woodlands, swept by a hurricane which felled between 2,500,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 feet of timber last September, probably will cost about $40,000,000.

On the basis of estimates made by various Government agencies and appropriations requested of Congress, this sum would be needed just to afford a reasonable assurance against another disaster.

President Roosevelt asked a $5,700,000 appropriation for fire prevention work in New England. His message indicated that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had made $15,000,000 available for loans to private owners for timber salvage.

Bills introduced by Senators David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, and Representatives John W. McCormack (D), of Massachusetts, and Allen T. Treadway (R), of Massachusetts, call for $5,000,000 to pay owners in cash for 10 per cent of their timber's value for which the Government is issuing certificates. At present they are collecting 90 per cent of the timber value in cash from the Forest Service.

Another bill, introduced by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), of Massachusetts, would raise $8,870,000 for the same purpose.

Daniel W. Bell, Acting Director of the Budget, estimated that continuing the 41 New England CCC camps principally for salvage work would cost the Government $6,000,000 for a 21-month period ending June 30, 1940.

In addition WPA officials estimated 10,000 to 15,000 of their workers were engaged in salvage work.

Federal officials said they hoped "merely to reduce the worst of the emergency hazards created by the storm" through the appropriations pending in Congress.

Courses Opening At Adult Centers

Enrollments at the Boston and Cambridge Centers for Adult Education are expected to exceed the registrations of last term, when 1,016 persons entered courses at the Boston Center, and nearly 300 attended the Cambridge classes, according to Miss Dorothy Hewitt, director of the Boston Center. More than 60 courses are now offered, some having several sections, due to increased demand.

Beginning Jan. 17 at 6:15, the Cambridge Center will open a third class in Listening to Music by Willi Apel, pianist and lecturer of Music at Harvard, two divisions at the Boston Center having been filled. The works of Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven, classical composers, are discussed, accompanied by selections by Mr. Apel.

A popular course, also, is Understanding the Opera by Lloyd Hiberd. Its appeal is not only to those expecting to hear operas here this spring, but also to those seeking a fundamental understanding of operas in general. No technical or musical training is requisite.

Nor is activity limited to the musical arts. Courses in current happenings are attracting increased numbers. Three groups of 25 students in Current Affairs by Brewer G. Whitmore, Professor of Government, Smith College, were insufficient to meet the demand, and Prof. Robert Bruce of Northeastern University is a new group leader of a similar course at Cambridge. Well represented also are the two sections on International Affairs under the leadership of Kendrick Marshall, Instructor in Government at Harvard, and Carlyle W. Morgan, Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor.

Additional courses offered this winter term, and for which registration is still open, include Chemistry for the Layman by Harris M. Chadwell, Professor of Physical Chemistry, Tufts; Geography Shapes Europe's Headlines, by Erwin Raisz, Instructor in Geographical Exploration, Harvard; How to Think Intelligently, by John Julian Ryan, formerly of the faculty, Harvard; Fluent English, by Emily Flint, formerly of the English Department, Tufts College; Piano Playing, by Hedda Ballon, pianist, formerly of New Vienna Conservatory; The Workings of Propaganda, by J. Garton Needham, Instructor in Psychology, Simmons.

Maine Indian Represents Tribe in Lower House

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 11 (AP)—One of the two Indian members of the Maine House of Representatives, Leo Shay of the Penobscot Tribe, took his seat—number 151—in the lower branch.

Representing 560 Indians in the Penobscot Tribe, Mr. Shay has all the privileges granted by the House—except he can't vote.

Winter calls you outdoors!

White aisles flanked with columns of pines and hemlocks beckon the snow-shoer. White hillsides that drape gracefully into white valleys call to the skier. Steel-blue ice that rings beneath flashing blades invites the skater. All outdoors, in the northland, bids you come and enjoy yourself! The countryside gleams in the sunlight—glows in the moonlight. Days and nights incomparable!

Hotels and lodges, from whose cheerful fireplaces pungent woodsmoke drifts gaily up the chimneys, await the opportunity to give you comfort in the northland. You will find many of them advertising their accommodations in The Christian Science Monitor.

Photo courtesy of New England Council

Boston Amusements--Symphony Notes, Concerts, Plays, Art

Shure and Tortelier Mark Rise of the Sonata Recital

When the present century was younger, a pianist and a cellist might not infrequently be heard in collusion upon such a platform as that of Jordan Hall. But the recital was the cellist's, and (in much smaller type) Mr. Blank was acknowledged as being "at the piano." And the program inevitably was built dutifully around a concerto and included "Le Cygne" and something by Popper. If recent years have not seen the lion lie down with the lamb, it has at least seen first-rate pianists consent to be seen on concert platforms with cellists, and cellists admit pianists to a position of musical equality. It has seen the vogue of the sonata recital.

The inclusion of Beethoven's variations on the duet, "Bei Männer, welche Liebe fühlen," from Mozart's "Zauberflöte," did not deter MM. Shure and Tortelier from calling their concert a sonata recital; and since the variations (published in the composer's thirty-third year) were enjoyable, pretty good Beethoven, and certainly no mere solo for the cello, we shall not press the charge of misrepresentation. Moreover there were three veritable sonatas, of three very dissimilar sorts: Bach's in G minor, No. 3, Beethoven's in C major, No. 1 Op. 102, and Brahm's in E minor, No. 1, Op. 38.

Bach's polished contrapuntal dialogue in three movements—two fast, one slow—was most successfully conveyed in the beautifully interwoven cantillena of the Adagio. In the quick movements, notably the opening Vivace, an impression of excessive speed, of over-facile fluency, blurred the sharply incised detail of Bach's vivacious line and slighted by under-emphasis the points of his brilliantly conversational music. It may well be that the harpsichord's tone, more pointedly articulated than that of the pianoforte, tolerates a faster tempo, without loss of clarity, than does the more modern instrument. If that is so, it might be well to interpret Bach's tempo indications with some latitude, the better to preserve the essential spirit of his music.

More satisfactory from this point of view was the performance of Beethoven's C major sonata—a late work, unconventional in form, characteristically brusque in manner, and unpredictable in its transitions. From the exquisitely thoughtful introductory Andante to its vigorous final Allegro it was played with admirable propriety of style and mood. The romantic vicissitudes of Brahm's E minor sonata—its passion and its playfulness, alike—were almost equally well rendered, with a reservation concerning some inconsistency of tempo in the first movement. Especially charming was the delicacy of rhythm and phrase achieved in the minuet.

Little need be said about Mr. Tortelier's firm, neat tone and almost impeccable technique, nor about Mr. Shure's musicianship and easy, assured command of the keyboard. The listener was not always convinced, last night, that a true balance of tone had been achieved, nor that all points of reciprocity involved in ensemble playing had been finally solved. Yet it was a concert above the average in interest and in excellence. A large and cordial audience evidently thought so, too, and with even fewer reservations. S. S.

Enesco Returns

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Georges Enesco, distinguished composer, conductor and violinist, assumes charge of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the regular week-end concerts as well as those of Monday and Tuesday. With the single exception of Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony, his programs will traverse more or less unfamiliar Rumanian music from his own hand and from that of a student and colleague, Dinu Lipatti. Enesco's extraordinary success at the symphony concerts of last season was more than sufficient recommendation for a return visit to Boston, which is gradually beginning to realize the individuality of this eminent musician's gifts.

Some years ago in Paris, Enesco made the following illuminating statements about his career as a Rumanian artist—a career which could hardly be said to follow the traditional channels of growth, for Rumania has contributed little more than folk music to the development of the art, and the composer has had to blaze his own trails:

"People have been puzzled and annoyed," he said, "because they have been unable to catalogue and classify me in the usual way. They could not decide exactly what type of music mine was. It was French after the manner of Debussy, it was not exactly German, they declared. In short, while it did not sound outlandish, it did not closely resemble anything familiar, and people are annoyed when they cannot readily classify one.

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"That, I feel sure, comes from the fact that my musical education was not confined to one locality. I was born in Rumania (and I return there for a while every summer), but when I was 7 years old [Enesco was born in Cordaremi, Rumania, Aug. 7, 1881] I was studying in Vienna, and incidentally, composing sonatas, rondos and a good many other things. I became violinist in one of the large orchestras in Vienna, and when Hellmesberger conducted a large choral society which sang all the great masses, I used to sing in the chorus, studying the scores.

"In those days I became deeply imbued with Wagner and Brahms, and it seems to me that even today my works show a combination of their influence. No, there is nothing so strange about that. Wagner and Brahms were not as antithetical as people have made them out to be. They were opposed to each other much more by reason of policy than musically. Musically they have many things in common. You can even find in Brahms themes strongly suggestive of Wagner's. In Brahms' Horn Trio you hear the 'Walküre'; in the Third Symphony, 'Tannhäuser.' The aim of both was for the highest and noblest. The main difference between the two consists in the fact that Brahms lacked the sensuous element which one finds in the music of Wagner.

"I have written relatively little (naturally I am not taking into account student compositions, with which you can see my shelves piled four rows high), because my duties as soloist and conductor have not granted me the leisure. It goes without saying that I prefer composition to interpretation. But the main reason, after all, for my being a violin virtuoso is that I wish to make enough to support myself and not to have to depend on others."

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The Second Rumanian Rhapsody, an apt successor to the more familiar First in A major, is built entirely upon folk material, and contents itself with a brilliant, rapid statement of the exuberant themes the composer has chosen to treat. There is little development. D major is the predominating key throughout, and a certain subtle monotony rather contributes to the effect than weakens it, as in the case of the first Rhapsody.

The Symphony in E flat major, introduced as long ago as 1906 at a concert of the Colonne Orchestra at the Châtelet, Paris, and dedicated to Alfredo Casella, is not a stranger to Boston. It was first performed in Symphony Hall in 1915, and was given a second hearing in 1920. The work is in three movements instead of the customary four, the scherzo being omitted.

Lipatti, composer of the mysterious "Chef cu lautari," is a young Rumanian born in Bucharest, March 19, 1917. He is already known as a pianist of exceptional merit, and his audiences comment on the remarkable expression of his playing. He has given sonata recitals with Enesco, playing his own Sonatina for violin and piano. Other works include a Piano Concerto which he has played with orchestras in Paris and other cities. The name "Dinu" is a diminutive of Constantine.

The work by Lipatti on the current programs is the third movement from a suite known as "Satrarii" or the "Tent Dwellers," referring to the great bands of Hungarian gypsies. "Chef cu lautari" is translated by the French word "Ivresse" upon the cover of the score. Enesco suggests the possible American word "whoopee," and a usable title is "Merrymaking of the Gypsies." There is a fast first section with a rhythmic background of strings, a lyric middle part, and a reutrn to the music of exuberant opening. The characteristic gypsy scale is employed.

G. H. L. S.

Tamara Toumanova — Ethel Merman — Jimmie Durante — Richard Carlson

Players in Dwight Deere Wiman's production of "Stars in Your Eyes," musical comedy opening Tuesday at the Shubert.

New Shostakovich Item

The Fifth Symphony of Dimitri Shostakovich will be the principal item of the Boston Symphony program for next Friday and Saturday. This is the work which restored the composer to favor in Soviet Russia. The new symphony has been played in Paris, and over the NBC network, but this will be its first hearing hereabouts.

Richard Burgin will conduct this pair of concerts, which will present another novelty, a suite, "Improvisations," by Jacobus Langendoen, of the second desk of the orchestra's cello section.

The other numbers of the program will be Tansman's orchestration of Bach's Organ Toccata and Fugue in D minor, and Liszt's "Les Préludes."

Lectures on Music By Mlle. Boulanger

Nadia Boulanger, noted as a conductor and teacher of music, will give a series of lectures, open to the public, on the works of Beethoven and contemporary music, starting Feb. 7 and continuing to June 6. These lectures will be given at Radcliffe College but will be under the auspices of the Longy School of Music. The lectures will touch on Beethoven's sonatas for the piano, violin, and 'cello, and his string quartets, as well as modern works selected by Mlle. Boulanger and played by her and other musicians during the talks. No previous background or outside preparation will be required of those attending the lectures.

Three other courses will be offered by Mlle. Boulanger for regularly enrolled students at the Longy School in Cambridge.

Speech and Song—in French

In the Empire Room of the Hotel Vendome last night, Germaine Arosa of the faculty of the Longy School gave what may best be termed as an "entertainment" before a very large and very delighted audience. With George Faulkner giving assistance at the piano, Mlle. Arosa presented the following program: Recitations —"Le Loup et le Chien" and "La jeune Veuve" by La Fontaine, and "Le singe qui montre la lanterne magique" by Florian, followed by Gondinet's "Oh! Monsieur" and Victor Hugo's "La Fiancee du timbalier." The songs which Mlle. Arosa chose comprised "Claudine" (Chanson Bressane) by Darcieux, "La Fileuse," Berceuse, and "Le bossu" (Chants d'Auvergne) by Canteloube, "Entre les deux" and "La delaisse" (Chansons de la Ville et des Champs) by Delvincourt in first American performances, and two Chansons Alsaciennes, "Hans de Schnoekelok" and "A Lauterbach" (chanson de danse), Mlle. Arosa completed her program with a monologue: A Paris le 28 Septembre, 1938.

First of all, it must have been satisfying to those who enjoy French diction well delivered to hear as well as see Mlle. Arosa. She is comely, possesses poise and evidently understands the art of what the school masters term "stage deportment." She is sparing with gestures, but those which she uses are meaningful. She also understands the various gradations of inflection . . . witness "Oh! Monsieur." The voice itself was scarcely suited to the dramatic quality inherent in Hugo's story, but the Florian item brought the spontaneous laughter which is always welcome to a performer such as Mlle. Arosa.

The songs were offered in costumes suited to the text as far as might be possible, and while they were attractive, one observer found them almost too pretty; yet perhaps we should not be too critical of one who is obviously at home in a Dresden china shepherdess sort of performance. In English, both pungent and clearly enunciated, Mlle. Arosa prefaced each song with a short explanation of the story or legend and one may possibly be excused if one expresses a preference for the group by Canteloube. Mlle. Arosa's voice is a somewhat fragile instrument in certain registers, but she has correct intonation and upon occasion can produce a rather surprisingly full fortissimo.

In retrospect, the evening will be recalled, no doubt, as one of delicate, deftly turned miniatures, rather than boldly etched portraits. There were floral tributes and demands for extra numbers. G. M. S.

'Three Little Maids' From Hollywood

Helen Parish — Nan Grey — Deanna Durbin

In "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," film in preparation at the Universal Studios as a successor to "Three Smart Girls."

News of the Stage

Merivale and Lewis

Philip Merivale, after looking over "Angela Is Twenty-two," has decided to accept the part that Sinclair Lewis has been playing. But Mr. Lewis will not disappear from the cast. He will merely have a less conspicuous role. The change will be made on Jan. 23.

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In Miss Skinner's Cast

Cornelia Otis Skinner has been her whole company for so many seasons now that it seems a little strange to talk about casts to accompany her. But she will need other players for Shaw's "Candida," and she already has them. Onslow Stevens will have the part of Morell, and among the others in the company will be Dorothy Sands—who also has been a "one-woman theater"—Ross Chetwind, and Philip Faversham. Donald Oenslager has designed the settings.

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Managerial Debut

Gertrude Macy and Stanley Gilkey for the past six years have been managers respectively for Katharine Cornell and Guthrie McClintic. On Feb. 2 they will launch a production of their own. It will be a revue, of miniature proportions, called "One for the Money." There will be 16 in the cast and no chorus —sort of like the Little Shows, they hope.

Lecture on West Indies To Start Holmes Series

Burton Holmes, who has returned from six months of travel in the West Indies, Norway, Sweden and Ireland, brings to the Symphony Hall screen, beginning Saturday afternoon, Jan. 14, the first of his five new travelogues—West Indies (cruising the Caribbean). Two travelogues are scheduled to portray the West Indies.

On the following Saturday afternoon, Jan. 21, Mr. Holmes will present his second illustrated lecture on the West Indies (along the Spanish Main). The three remaining lectures of this series that Mr. Holmes will bring to his audience are "Glorious Norway" on Jan. 28, "Beautiful Sweden" on Feb. 4, "The New Ireland" on Feb. 11.

Kipnis Program

Alexander Kipnis will present the following program at his recital in Jordan Hall on the evening of Jan. 24:

Where e'er you walk	Handel
Si, tra i ceppi	Handel
Nachtstück	Schubert
Geheimnis	Schubert
Der Wanderer	Schubert
Erlkönig	Schubert
Der Soldat	Schumann
Ich hab' im Traum geweinet	Schumann
Die beide Grenadiere	Schumann
Mondnacht	Schumann
Widmung	Schumann
Wie bist du meine Königin	Brahms
Sonntag	Brahms
Feldeinsamkeit	Brahms
Auf dem Kirchhof	Brahms
Vergebliches Ständchen	Brahms
The Pilgrim	Tschaikowsky
At the Ball	Tschaikowsky
Serenade of Don Juan	Tschaikowsky
Farewell of the Czar to his Son (from "Boris Godunov")	Mousorgsky
Tillim-bom	Stravinsky

Flagstad Program

Kirsten Flagstad will give her only Boston song recital of the season in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon. Her program will be as follows:

Aria: Elsa's Traum (Lohengrin	Wagner
Aria: Euch Lüften die mein Klagen (Balcony Scene Act II from Lohengrin)	Wagner
Aria: Dich theure Halle (Tannhauser)	Wagner
An die Musik	Schubert
Die Forelle	Schubert
Ave Maria	Schubert
Liebestreu	Brahms
An ein Veilchen	Brahms
Wie froh und frisch (Sung in Norwegian)	Brahms
Fra Monte Pincio (Mount Pincio)	Grieg
Med en vandlilje (A Waterlily)	Grieg
Det var en dellig hane (There was a lovely rooster)	Hurum
Lykken mellem to mennesker (Our Happiness)	Alnaes
Varlengaler (Spring yearnings)	Alnaes
Befreit	Strauss
Du meines Herzens Krönelein	Strauss
Wie sollten wir geheim sie halten	Strauss

'Ten Best Films'

From a poll of 536 newspaper, syndicate, and magazine movie reviewers—conducted by Film Daily—Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" emerges as the leading picture of 1938.

The 10 films selected as the "best" of the year, and the number of votes cast for each are as follows:

Snow White	419
You Can't Take It With You	372
Alexander's Ragtime Band	324
Boys Town	313
Marie Antoinette	287
In Old Chicago	243
Adventures of Robin Hood	218
Citadel	210
Love Finds Andy Hardy	180
The Hurricane	172

Five of the winning films were based on original stories, one on a fairy story, one on a stage play, one on a magazine serial later a book, and two on books. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer produced four of the winning films; Twentieth Century-Fox, two; and Columbia, RKO Radio, Warners, and United Artists, one each.

Shorts and Trailers

Nazimova in Hollywood

Nazimova, returning to the movies after an absence of 13 years, was in a complimentary mood. "My return," she said, "is a natural progression into the production field. I want to apply my dramatic energies to moulding and developing others in the greatest dramatic medium the world has ever known."

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De Mille as Author

C. B. De Mille has written a chapter on moving picture direction for a new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. He contributed a paper on the same subject ten years ago. In the forthcoming edition he has completely revised the earlier material and includes data on sound, transparency process, and special effects.

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Railroad in Studio

Ten years ago it was considered a great accomplishment when "In Old Arizona" was made out-of-doors as a talking picture. Now the out-of-doors is brought into the studios and nobody pays much attention.

Eight full-sized railroad cars, for instance, were moved recently from the Union Pacific freight yards to a stage at the Paramount Studio, for use in "Union Pacific," film of the sixties. The cars were put on flatbed trailers, hauled by trucks through the streets of the city, and lifted onto tracks in the studio.

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Films for Children

A series of Saturday morning movie programs designed for children has been announced in New York, starting on Jan. 21 with "The Old Curiosity Shop." A week later the bill will include "Oliver Twist," and on Feb. 4 "Great Expectations." All these Dickens stories have been chosen intentionally, and the series will be known—fairly enough—as "Charles Dickens Motion Picture Festival."

No one has remarked yet that Dickens would have liked it. Of course he would. What author wouldn't?

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Plans for Annabella

Annabella, who is pleasantly remembered in this country for her acting in "Wings of the Morning," is scheduled to go to England to make two movies. But before she leaves the Twentieth Century-Fox lot she is due to make two more pictures. The titles of them are to be announced soon.

Art Prizes Awarded

The Allied Artists of America have awarded their annual gold medal to Dean Cornwell for his work in the Davidson County Court House in Nashville, Tenn., and his mural decorations in the Raleigh Room of the Hotel Warwick in New York. The presentation was made at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the society. Medals for easel paintings went to Keith Shaw Williams and Peter Helck.

The sculpture jury, Jeno Juszko, Ulysses Ricci, and Peter Dalton withheld the top sculpture prize and the medal of honor. They made only two awards. The $100 Lindsey Morris Memorial prize for the best group of bas-reliefs was given to Pietro Montana. Honorable mention was accorded a plaster by Cornelia Cresson.

Independent Artists Exhibit

By Dorothy Adlow

At the New Gallery, 306 Berkeley Street, there is being shown under the sponsorship of the Boston Society of Independent Artists an exhibition of drawings and paintings by David Hill, and sculptures by Mary Gregory. There will be a series of such small exhibitions under the sponsorship of this society. The present display will continue through Jan. 21.

David Hill was a student in the Cleveland School of Art, and of Karl Zerbe in Cambridge. His pictures show a tendency toward a personal, individual style. He seems to prefer a mild conventionalization which imparts to his pictures a provincialism that has proved acceptable in recent years. It is a little difficult sometimes to know whether he follows the intuitive manner of the wholly untutored painter, or whether he emulates unsophistication. In any event, for us he seems at his best when he paints the winter landscape in Cambridge, and imparts to the canvas an authentic feeling of the atmosphere. The bare trees, and whiteness of tone are convincing, as much of his green vegetation is not. His drawings are done with feeling and fluency, and it is somewhat difficult to believe that the same hand has executed both the drawings and the paintings.

Mary Gregory teaches sculpture at the Cambridge School. At the New Gallery she shows several pieces which reveal her interest in design within three dimensions. Her modeling is decisive, and the characterization of cats, kids, colts is bright and engaging.

At the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, there is an exhibition of paintings and drawings by Miss Ella Munsterberg. Better known to us here in Boston as a teacher of art history in the Massachusetts School of Art, Miss Munsterberg has apparently, in her extensive travels, made pictorial notes, in aquarelle particularly, of great landmarks. From the exhibition we conclude that she has pursued assiduously a cultural itinerary in Europe and the Near East. There are scenes of Mont St. Michel, Venice, Greece, Egypt. There is a delightful genre theme of Marblehead, Mass.

At the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, there is a group exhibition consisting of pictures made by some members of the Pen Women's Club and by members of the Copley Society. Among contributors are L. H. Walsh, whose depiction of an old-fashioned interior is one of the most charming exhibits. Another interesting contribution is a zestfully painted hydrangea by A. F. Tilden. Further exhibits come from Florence G. McCabe, Helen Alden Woodworth, and a Mrs. Hatch.

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Documentary Pictures

Each batch of pictures brought back by Joseph Lindon Smith from his trips to Egypt, the Near and Far East, adds substantially to the collection already in the possession of the Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Smith has gained distinction for his exact portrayals of great antiquities. He reproduces most faithfully in a technique admirably adapted to this purpose, such construction as remains from ancient civilizations, ruins and fragments which people must travel far to see. Those who have seen these treasures on the spot marvel at Mr. Smith's authentic recording. What he gives us is an utterly objective portrayal.

Shown in the special exhibiting galleries are six Egyptian panels, painted in the last year. The subjects are selected from two chapels. In all the imagery, Mr. Smith has captured the peculiar poignancy of contour, the clear articulation, the elegance, the aloofness which characterize tomb painting of ancient Egyptians. It is a total representation, including every visible detail, every color as it has withstood the ravages of time, all damages to surface. It is an informing metier, that of Mr. Smith, and because of its complete impersonality, is capable of conveying not only information, but a full sense of the beauty of the original. What he has portrayed is the Egyptian monument in sum total, as it appears in the year 1938. In years to come, other craftsmen like Mr. Smith may be called upon to bring these portraits of works of art up to date.

Of outstanding interest were pictures made for and lent by the Oriental Institute of Chicago. Here are other records of the palace of Darius and Xerxes at Persepolis. In one painting we see the grand stairway with its pat and sober carvings, discovered and excavated by the Persian Expedition of the Institute. There is another mood, another feeling for design and color, and these differences are felt in comparing the Persian with the Egyptian wall decorations.

Gilbert Miller: Atlantic Voyager

It has been said that the only person with a record for more trans-Atlantic crossings than Gilbert Miller is the Captain of the Normandie. He maintains his own theater in New York, Henry Miller's Theater. He has a theater in London, the St. James, and representatives in the various European cities where the drama flourishes.

Mr. Miller was born into the theater. His maternal grandmother and his mother, Bijou Heron Miller, were both actresses. His father was Henry Miller, a "name" in the American theater. Mr. Miller started in the theater as a road manager, touring with companies sponsored by his father. He acted many parts, and set himself up in London as a producer of his father's American successes. In recent years Mr. Miller has reversed this early policy and has imported to this country English comedy hits.

These plays, a large percentage of which have toured the country, include the half million dollar tour last season of Helen Hayes in "Victoria Regina." Among others are "Journey's End," "The Captive," "Our Betters," "The Age of Innocence," "Dishonored Lady," "Berkeley Square," "The Animal Kingdom," "The Petrified Forest," "The Swan," "The Late Christopher Bean," "Tomorrow and Tomorrow," "Candle-Light," "The Play's the Thing," "The Happy Husband," "Her Cardboard Lover," "Petticoat Fever," "Libel" and "Tovarich." Stars who have played under his management include Ina Claire, Helen Menken, Katharine Cornell, Philip Merivale, Edna Best, Herbert Marshall, Pauline Lord, Walter Connolly, Charles Laughton, Gertrude Lawrence, Jeanne Eagels, Leslie Howard and Ruth Gordon.

New York Library Exhibit

At the New York Public Library, the exhibition of "Joseph Keppler and Political Cartooning," which was to be on view to the end of January, will be continued to the end of February. Among additions to the exhibition there is Joseph Lauber's etched portrait of Keppler, represented by the original drawing for the etching and by a "touched" proof.

A. Gavarni exhibition, which has been opened at the Library, offers an opportunity for comparison.

Amusements

BOSTON, MASS.

SYMPHONY HALL, COM. 1492
TOMORROW 2:30
SATURDAY 8:15
MONDAY 8:15—TUESDAY 3
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Serge Koussevitzky
Conductor
GEORGES ENESCO
Guest Conductor
SUN., JAN. 22, at 3:30
Rachmaninoff

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SUN. AFT. at 3:30 | Symphony Hall TICKETS NOW

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Janet Gaynor—Doug. Fairbanks, Jr.
"THE YOUNG IN HEART"
The Dionne Quintuplets
"FIVE OF A KIND"

NEW YORK CITY

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London | GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Thurs., Fri., Sat. "IOLANTHE." Jan. 16, 17, 18th. "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE." Jan. 19, 20, 21. "THE GONDOLIERS."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8th Av. Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat. 2:15

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK CITY

JENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

★★★★ (Four Stars)—MANTLE, News
OUTWARD BOUND
By SUTTON VANE
with Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed and ALL-STAR Cast
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'dway. BRy. 9-2678. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

3 MATINEES WEEKLY WED., THURS., SAT.
BROCK PEMBERTON'S Honey Chile
KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St. BRy. 9-3570. Evgs. at 8:30 Sharp. Mats. at 2:30

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT"—N. Y. Times, Oct. 31
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30. Evgs. $1.10-$3.30 ex. Sat. hol. eves and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10-$2.20

Last 2 Weeks EVENINGS at 8:30. Mat. Sats. 1 p. m. to 5:15
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 6:10 to 9:10
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664. Mail Orders Now. "HENRY IV" Opens Jan. 30

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION of
THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S new farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St. W. of B'way. Ev. 8:40. MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY 2:40

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
I'LL LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter
BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:40

'Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald-Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT., 2:40

Ice Follies of 1939 Please in Opening Performance—Hockey Doubleheader Tonight

Huge Cast Skates Entire Show Without One Tumble

By Josephine R. Boyson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With flying skates that cut like diamonds the rose-patterned surface of the Boston Garden rink, the "Ice Follies of 1939" opened its five-day visit at the Garden last night with a snappy show which had everything it takes to make an audience chuckle, gasp, and call loudly for more—which it did.

And it would be surprising indeed if a dull moment could wedge its way into this fast-moving, all-star program headed by Bess Ehrhardt, Roy Shipstad, Evelyn Chandler and Bruce Mapes, who, with a strong supporting cast of figure skaters, comedy teams and stunt performers, gave the patrons an eye full of first-class skating entertainment.

There was a real Hollywood touch in the picturesque Indian Dance, with the gold-spangled satin costumes and feathered head-dress of the ensemble. Making her entrance as an Indian maid in a white feathered war bonnet trailing to the ice, Bess Ehrhardt joined her chieftain partner, Roy Shipstad, for an exceptionally effective demonstration of beautiful figure skating, and each appeared singly later in the show. Miss Ehrhardt in a clever rhythm number that gave full scope to her beauty and grace, and Mr. Shipstad in a gray and silver aviator suit spinning as only he and the wind know how.

Osborne Colson, Senior Figure Skating Champion of Canada, was featured also in this part of the program and drew well deserved applause for his skill.

Swing Dance Popular

Evelyn Chandler and her partner and husband, Bruce Mapes, made their first bow in a swing dance. Apparently the only thing that the up-to-date ice fan likes better than swing is more swing, and a snappy encore to the tune of "Flat Foot Floogie" was simply an aggravation that set the audience off into longer and louder clamor. Later Miss Chandler appeared again in a fast figure skating solo generously punctuated with all of the breath-taking jumps, splits and hand-springs for which she is famous.

The breath-taker of the evening, however, was the sensational stunt skating of Harris Legg who vaulted barrels and more barrels with the greatest of ease, and topped it all off with a flying leap over barrels and through three flaming hoops, all at the same time.

There was a fine sprinkling of comedy throughout the show. Les Hamilton, as The Wilted Flower, started the ball rolling early, the McKellen brothers in a novelty skit helped it along, and the clever stunt skating of Heinie Brock, was one of the program's funniest moments, equalled only by the marvelously timed comedy of that famous pair, Shipstad and Johnson, whose bicycle-built-for-two number had the audience begging for encores and still shouting when the next and final number went on.

Not One Spill

It is difficult in such a star-studded cast to do justice to all of its talent. Ruby and Bobby Maxson, junior pair champions of the Northwest showed an eastern audience a thing or two about fine skating. Ann Haroldson, a recent graduate from the group skaters, proved that her promotion to a feature solo was well merited, while Valerie Fink and LaVerne Busher, in an all too brief appearance, demonstrated why they are called "The Pep Girls of the Ice."

McGowan and Mack convinced the audience that an Apache dance should really be done on skates, and Idi Papez and Karl Zwack, European and Olympic Pair Champions, presented the other extreme in smooth, graceful figures. The ensemble should not go unmentioned either for its precision and good skating, and there wasn't a single spill throughout the whole program except those which were intentional.

The Ice Follies will continue at the Boston Garden through Sunday evening, with two matinee performances on Saturday and Sunday.

Penn Holds Lead Taking Eli Yale

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—It becomes more and more evident Penn has "got something there" again.

For years the Quaker courtmen have been persistent threats to the Eastern Intercollegiate League title. They are back again this season with two straight league victories, the latest a 34-to-28 triumph over Yale at New Haven last night.

At that same time Cornell, hailed as a possible contender, was erasing Harvard, 35 to 27, in the circuit's other game. Penn now holds a clear lead with two victories, while Cornell, pushed around considerably in non-league encounters, appears back on the winning path.

These two games provided the only action in the sector's circuits. The Eastern Intercollegiate Conference rested awaiting tonight's battle between Georgetown and Carnegie Tech, the later a vital factor in the race. Saturday three league tilts and one conference game are scheduled.

Penn now is firmly established as champion Dartmouth's main foe in the league. The answer to just how strong Carnegie is awaits tonight's game with Georgetown, always well coached and resourceful.

Outside the leagues there was much action. Long Island University defeated Marquette, prime power of the mid-West's non-conference quintets, 41-34, a victory achieved by the ability of the Blackbirds' reserves in the last minutes of a grim battle that closed a Madison Square Garden double-header. In the other contest, St. John's of Brooklyn walked through St. Joseph's of Philadelphia, 43-31.

Army and Syracuse, two outstanding eastern teams, won without much trouble. The Cadets' fast-breaking attack beat Columbia, 27-23, while Syracuse, apparently recovered from early season shakes, took up-and-coming Princeton, 45 to 30.

The other service team, Navy, had little trouble taking Maryland, 47 to 37, while Duquesne went traveling and was bounced by Bradley at Peoria, 49 to 43, in an overtime thriller. Penn State, expected to be a power in the Eastern Conference, scored over Bucknell, 42 to 17.

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- By-Plays
- And Talking Of—
- Chess

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
WITH A BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND EDITION
4 cents a day to subscribers
The Christian Science Publishing Society
Boston, Massachusetts

'On a Bicycle Built for Two'

Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson

They compose the world's greatest comedy ice skating team, now appearing at the Boston Garden in "Ice Follies of 1939." Their entrance on a bicycle starts the fun.

Young Jim Bagby Hopes to Better Freshman Record

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12 (AP)—Young Jim Bagby, son of the famous old Cleveland pitcher, was pumping gasoline at the Bagby station today when the subject of baseball was broached and the Boston Red Sox rookie had all the answers condensed.

"I'm going to win just as many as I can and that's all I can promise," said the major league freshman as he hung a hose back on a red tank. "I'm going to do my best and hope that'll be better than last year."

The youngster may never reel off 31 victories as did Jim, Sr., with the Cleveland Indians in 1920, but the latest Bagby to take up professional baseball started auspiciously with 15 victories and 11 defeats in his freshman debut.

Young Bagby, who will not become 23 years old until next summer, met a big assignment last spring when Manager Joe Cronin selected him to oppose Red Ruffing and the champion New York Yankees in the season opener. Jim, Jr., won the game, 8 to 4, although he gave way to a pinch-hitter in the sixth inning.

"I'm 10 pounds heavier than I was last winter," remarked Jim, Jr., "and I'm tall enough to handle that without being slowed down. At 185 pounds I feel just as fast on my feet and I believe that added weight will give me more pitching speed."

Salary has been no bother to him. He signed his 1939 contract before leaving Boston and admitted unhesitatingly that he was satisfied "because they more than doubled my salary."

"All I need now," he said, "is control and ability to play smart in the pinches. I think my second year will help me along that line."

Trudel to Canadiens

MONTREAL, Jan. 12 (AP)—George Mantha, left winger with the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, will be out of action for two weeks because of a chipped ankle bone, club officials said last night.

They arranged to obtain Louis Trudel from New Haven in the International-American League.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, No. 3 ranking star, upset in semi-finals of Miami-Biltmore tennis tourney by Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla.

Five Years Ago

Babe Ruth and Col. Jacob Ruppert agreed on slugger's 1934 salary at reported $35,000, a cut of $17,000 from previous year.

Shaughnessy Explains Play Used in Minor League Baseball

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—On first glance it does seem illogical, like asking a champion of the world to prove he's also champion of Detroit, Cleveland and San Francisco, but Frank Joseph Shaughnessy in person makes the Shaughnessy baseball play-off system sound not only logical, but positively philanthropical.

The system calls for the first four teams to meet in play-offs after the regular season to determine another champion, or a champion of champions.

This would seem like a money-making scheme, and the fact it is a boon to the leagues is not denied. In fact, the number of leagues has increased from 18 in 1932, the year before the system was inaugurated, to 37 today, and the fact that each of these 37 has play-offs indicates the system might have more than a little to do with this prosperity.

More Important Factor

But there were other and more important factors involved in the decision of the International League to adopt the system in 1933, Shaughnessy explains.

Shaughnessy was general manager of the Montreal club when his plan was adopted. Now he is President of the International League, with a sunny office far up in one of those tall Manhattan buildings.

He looks like he could get out and play plenty of tackle today, and as a matter of fact he was quite a lad on the Notre Dame football team about 1903. He's called Shag, and the nickname fits him to a T.

"The chief advantage of the system, which we call the Governor's Cup series in our league, is that interest in the race is maintained until the final games," he explained.

Interest Lagged

"Before, one team might go far out in front, with the result it often disposed of its good players before the season ended, and the other clubs, hopelessly out of it, did likewise. Performance suffered, interest lagged, and the fag end of a campaign found the teams just going through the motions and the fans not going through the gates.

"Now, with virtually all clubs having a chance to get in on the play-offs until almost the final game, teams remain at full strength, and the major league clubs don't dare raid a team before the season ends. The fans wouldn't stand for it."

Shaughnessy also pointed out the clubs reap comparatively little financial benefit from the play-offs, the players getting the big share of the melon. In 1937 some of the Newark players made more out of the play-offs than they made during the season.

This year the International is making a slight change in the play-offs, the first-place club meeting the fourth and the second meeting the third, instead of the 1-3, 2-4 plan usually followed.

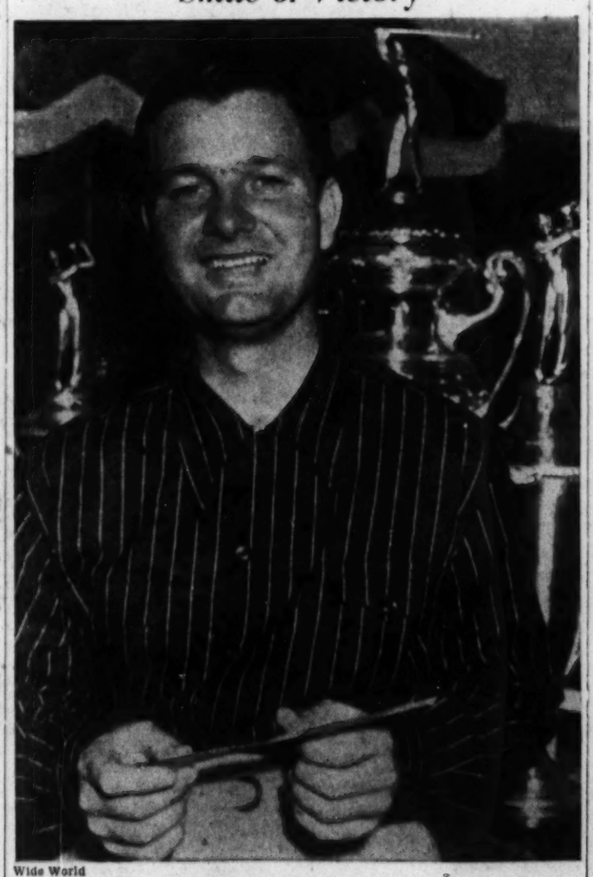
The baseball play-off idea is frankly a steal from the Frank Patrick hockey play-off system, but that's all right, too. About the only thing original in baseball lately is Carl Hubbell. He didn't ask for a raise.

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Pennsylvania	2	0	75	57	1.000
Cornell	1	1	64	68	.500
Dartmouth	0	0	..	..	.000
Columbia	0	0	..	..	.000
Princeton	0	0	..	..	.000
Harvard	0	1	27	35	.000
Yale	0	1	28	34	.000

Results Jan. 11
Pennsylvania 34, Yale 28.
Cornell 35, Harvard 27.

Smile of Victory



Wide World

Jimmy Demaret

Houston, Texas, golfer is shown with the winner's trophy after he captured the 14th annual $5,000 Los Angeles open golf championship with a sub-par last-round 69 and a 72-hole score of 274, one stroke behind the record.

Husky and Tech Sextets Look for Twin Victories

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If all goes off as expected, victories should be on the side of the home forces after tonight's New England Intercollegiate Hockey League twin bill at the Arena between Northeastern and Middlebury, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology and New Hampshire.

For the Huskies, still stewing about their 8-to-5 defeat at the hands of Mr. Ray Fortin and his Colby mates, will face a team that has yet to win a game after three starts, while Tech, although a victor in only one out of five contests, will play an outfit which has yet to be tested this season.

Byrne to Play

Northeastern will be at full strength tonight, with Capt. Johnny Byrne in the line-up again. Johnny will work with the third line at first, but if conditions warrant will move up to the first, where he will operate at left wing with Johnny Chipman at center and Curt Ganong at right wing. The rest of the Husky team will remain the same with Gerry Griffin and Lou Cunningham at defense and Paul Hefron in goal.

Middlebury will appear with more or less of a mystery team, since no advance reports have preceded the club. Butch Wyman is reported to be the leading offensive threat, but all the Huskies hope is that he does not prove to be another Ray Fortin. The little Colby Mule kicked in four goals and had two assists in the game last week.

Tech will take the ice with the same line-up which helped the Engineers earn their first victory of the season over Mass. State at Lake Placid last month. This finds Gerry Grace, Tommy Langs, and Kim Browning working on the first line, with Johnny Neal centering Capt. Mayhard Drury and Clint Hilliker on the second.

Hilliker was moved up from defense for the first time at Lake Placid when Bill Cadigan reported for duty. Bill will again team on defense with Nat Sage. In the nets will be George Carnrick, best in the league last year, who has only recently begun to show the form which won him honors last season.

Martin Missed

New Hampshire, which placed second in the league standing last winter, has a well-balanced squad this year, although it was hard hit by the loss of the Martin brothers. Captain Russ, who now plays with the Boston Olympics, scored more than half of the Wildcats' goals. The team is built largely around seven lettermen who returned this year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University's hockey team faces its second lay-off of the season, this time because of mid-years. . . . Lack of ice forced cancellation of their contest Tuesday with New Hampshire, and the Terriers do not play again until the 28th, when they meet Army at West Point . . . Their first practice for that game will be held the 25th. Coach Waylie Vaughan, however, will not let hockey slip from his thoughts . . . He intends to have a front row seat Saturday night when Princeton comes to town to meet Harvard . . . Waylie's brother, Dick, coaches the Tigers.

♪ ♪ ♪

With Princeton playing Harvard, and Yale going to Hanover to meet Dartmouth, Saturday, the first tip-off on the Quad League will be given . . . After Harvard won over Southern California, lost to B. U., lost to Toronto, and won over Queen's, it would be foolish indeed to crawl out on the limb to hang up any predictions.

♪ ♪ ♪

As a matter of record, Dick Vaughan's men have won eight and lost three . . . Wins were over St. Nicholas 5 to 4, Boston College 13 to 2, Boston University 11 to 3, Army 2 to 0, twice over Harvard informally at Lake Placid 3 to 2 and 3 to 1, Montreal 6 to 3, and Alumni 12 to 5 . . . Losses were to St. Nicholas 6 to 2, Harvard at Lake Placid 4 to 1, and McGill 7 to 0.

♪ ♪ ♪

Next Monday evening at the Garden the Junior Olympics hope to strengthen their hold on first place in the New England Amateur Hockey League at the expense of the Marquette Club of Providence . . . Providence, which gained a tie with the Juniors at their last meeting, is the only club in the league which the Bostons haven't been able to defeat . . . The Juniors' first line of Cliff Thompson, Frankie Sullivan, and Starr Owen is rated the finest in the circuit . . . Their experience with the Senior Olympics against McGill and Toronto did not hurt a bit . . . The Brock-Hall team that represented New Haven is no longer in the league because of lacking dates . . . Its place in the standing has been taken by the Brookville, Mass., sextet . . . The Juniors took that club's measurements last Sunday, 5 to 1.

Paul Hefron
Northeastern Goalie

Harvard Faces Last Heavy Card Before Mid-Years

Varsity hockey, basketball, and wrestling teams of Harvard will meet Princeton teams at Cambridge Saturday in the last heavy athletic scheduling for Crimson teams before the midyear examination period.

The varsity basketball game with Princeton, to be contested at 8:30 in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building, will be the second Eastern Intercollegiate League contest of the week for Harvard, the Crimson having met Cornell at Ithaca last night.

The varsity hockey match with Princeton will be Harvard's third game inthe International Intercollegiate League and its first in the Quadrangular Hockey League. The game, to be played at the Boston Arena at 8:30 p. m., will be the fourth, however, between Harvard and Princeton, the teams having met in a three-game series at Lake Placid late in December, Princeton winning 3-1 and 3-2, and Harvard, 4-1.

Harvard lost its first league game to Toronto, but came back on Monday night to play impressively against Queen's University to win, 4-2, a result which was one of the college season's upsets. Harvard against Queen's played very smart hockey. The Crimson made few mistakes, had excellent goal tending from Vinton Freedley, and Austie Harding, Harvard captain, scored one goal and set up two others with his rushes.

The third major sport team in action will be the varsity swimming team which will meet Cornell at 8:30 p. m., at the Indoor Athletic Building. This is really an athletic double-header, because there will be in the Indoor Athletic Building between 7 p. m. and 10 p. m. two swimming meets, the Harvard freshman team meeting M. I. T. before the varsity match and the Harvard freshman basketball team meeting Exeter at 7 p. m.

Additionally, the freshman hockey team will meet St. Mark's at Southboro Saturday afternoon and the varsity polo team will play the junior varsity at the Commonwealth Armory at 9:30 p. m. The freshman polo team will play Avon at Hartford.

The varsity wrestling match, which will be contested at 3 p. m., at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building, will be the first of the season for the Harvard matmen, who have been practicing since early in December under Coach Pat Johnson.

Harvard retains four of its eight wrestling regulars of a year ago. They are Capt. Harvey M. Ross '39 in the 118-pound class, Louis K. Ach '39, in the 126-pound class, Arthur W. Page, Jr., '40 in the 135-pound class, and William H. Daughaday '40 in the 165-pound class. Harvard should be strong in the lighter classes, but lost two of the best intercollegiate heavy wrestlers in Capt. John C. Harkness '38, N. C. A. A., 175-pound champion, and William T. Glendinning, heavyweight.

Around The Hub

Bee Contracts Ready

Bob Quinn will have his 1939 Bee contracts in the mail next week, almost a month ahead of the Feb. 15 major league deadline. Several National League clubs, notably the Cincinnati Reds, already have most of their men under contract. But the Boston boss is opposed to early dickering, on the grounds that players are more agreeable business men when the spring training venture is just around the corner.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees expect to add another Class D club to their minor league connections before the approaching season. They own Hartford (Conn.) and Evansville (Ind.) outright and have a working agreement with Owensboro (Ky.) in the Kitty League. Hartford is Class A, Evansville Class B and Kitty outfit Class D.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cornell stopped the Harvard attack at Ithaca last night by keeping Charley Lutz well covered. Shifted from forward to guard by Coach Wes Fesler, Charley scored only eight points as the Crimson lost to the Big Red five in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game, 35 to 27.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lutz sank better than eight points in all of Harvard's preliminary tests, with the single exception of the opener against M. I. T., when the slim veteran labored under handicap. And even in that contest he equaled last night's effort. Fesler will probably plant Charley up forward again when they meet Princeton Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hal Ulen and his Crimson natators added meet No. 27 to their undefeated chart in the Harvard pool last evening. Springfield College failed by a convincing 59-to-16 margin to snap the string. Cambridge had previously taken the Alumni and Greenwood Memorial this winter.

♪ ♪ ♪

Oscar Cyr, maestro of the Newfound Region Ski School in the absence of Charley Proctor, who is sports-directing this winter in Yosemite Valley, reports five inches of granular snow on the Bristol (N. H.) slopes, light breakable crust and powder surface at 20 degrees, and Tenney Hill five inches unbroken.

♪ ♪ ♪

The undefeated court records of Tufts and Worcester Tech were shattered last night. Brown staged a late rally to stop the Jumbos, 33 to 26, at Providence. Putting on the pressure in the final period, Boston University nipped Worcester, 51 to 50. The visitors threatened to tie the score again in the final minutes, but the gun saved the Terriers.

♪ ♪ ♪

M. I. T. won its first swimming meet in five years, taking the B. U. mermen at the University Club pool, 42 to 33.

♪ ♪ ♪

If Joe Di Maggio is in the Yankee outfield on opening day this year, it will be the first time since his promotion to the American League. He missed in '36 and '37 when training camp mishaps kept him on the bench. Last year he held out for $40,000 until the race had started, and finally signed for $25,000. Now he wants $30,000.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox have done right by young Jim Bagby, more than doubling the 1938 salary of the rookie pitcher. But it's only the beginning for the lanky youngster.

♪ ♪ ♪

Incidentally, while on the contract subject, here's a hint: Zeke Bonura has signed with the Giants, but not at the $15,000 figure that New York has suggested. You can be sure it's closer to $10,000.

Sutherland Coaches Eastern Grid Stars

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Jock Sutherland, the silent, successful coach of Pittsburgh's football teams for the last 15 years, will coach the eastern college all-stars of 1939 for the New York Herald Tribune's fresh air fund game against the world professional champions, the New York Giants.

Stanley Woodward, director of the game and sports editor of the paper, made the announcement yesterday that Jock, less familiarly known as Dr. John Bain Sutherland, would pick up where Andy Kerr of Colgate left off.

McSpaden in Oakland

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 12 (AP)—With some of golfdom's best heading a large field, the annual 72-hole $5,000 Oakland medal play open starts here today. Eighteen holes will be played daily with the finals Sunday.

The professional delegation will include Harry Cooper of Chicopee, Mass., who won the event last year; Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, who won the Los Angeles open last week; Sammy Snead, number one money winner in the U. S. last year; Lawson Little, Horton Smith, Johnny Revolta, Jimmy Thomson, Harold McSpaden and Dick Metz.

Phillies Sign Pitcher

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Phillies announced yesterday they had signed Joe Dickinson, a tall, right-handed pitcher from Cedarville, N. J. He played last year with Cornwall in the Canadian-American League and formerly belonged to Buffalo of the International League.

ICE FOLLIES OF 1939
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TONIGHT thru JAN. 15
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BESS EHRHART-EVELYN CHANDLER
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BOSTON GARDEN

Central States Sidelines—P. G. A. President on Golf—Baseball's Hall of Fame

Basketball In Mid-West; Ball Gadgets

From Central States Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Basketball, in this section, unlike baseball and football, still apparently depends for its popularity and support on the students, and friends and relatives of students, of the schools whose teams are playing. Baseball of course has moved almost entirely off the campus, and football has shown in the past two or three years, especially the last, that it can draw crowds without any scholastic association.

The cage game,though, just isn't "box-office" unless the teams represent schools and the game is played within walking distance of one of the school grounds.

The evidence? It may not be conclusive by any means but it is significant. Two promoters here have tried to put basketball on a"big-time" basis, with double-headers played on large downtown floors. One has worked out a system whereby two local schools, Loyola and De Paul, play off a double-header series with other schools throughout the mid-west. Crowds have averaged around 5,000 big enough to make the business pay.

The nucleus of those crowds, though, is composed of students, and relatives and friends of students, from Loyola and De Paul.

The other promoter has depended chiefly on so-called "amateur" teams, those of the Missouri Valley and teams representing schools outside of Chicago. The first game was played before a "crowd" of about 200. Never has it been larger than 1,500.

The interesting thing about it all though to this observer, is that those "amateur" games, played really by professionals working for firms or business enterprises belonging to the conference, show much better basketball than the scholastic games. The players are older, all with experience and training. The difference, I believe, between the brand of basketball played by the collegiates and the so-called amateurs, is greater than that between collegiate and professional footballers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Footballs and golf balls are from now on going to be even more alike than the traditional "two peas." The football rule-makers out in Colorado Springs the other day, you'll remember, decided that henceforth the home team would not only furnish the ball, or balls, but have on hand a pressure gauge, accurate scales, a steel measuring tape, and a template. The uses of the gauge, scales and tape, are obvious. But what is this here now, template? It is a metal device, a sort of hollow model or mold, into which a correctly shaped ball will fit snugly. The ball that doesn't fit is an outcast. An increasing number of balls looking like inflated pickles or pumpkins in recent years—usually so of course merely because of faulty manufacture—led the rulemakers to take this corrective step.

As for golf balls, players in this section have generally approved the move of the United States Golf Association—which took its cue from the action in the baseball field against a too lively ball—in persuading manufacturers to turn out balls according to standard specification.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two Cornell College students (Mount Vernon, Iowa) looking for ways to balance their budgets took over a couple of depressed and retrenched and inoperative bowling alleys, and, in the words of one "in no time at all we were losing money." They're making money now, though, for students and faculty soon learned the possibilities of the sport. They found it—the kind played with small balls and duckpins—offers those not otherwise athletically able or inclined a ready outlet for the competitive urge and a constructive leisure time filler-in. The boys have balanced their budgets, and the school has a new and lively interest—which doesn't, by the way, threaten in any way to become over-commercialized.

♪ ♪ ♪

Kenesaw Mountain Landis says the growing popularity of softball hasn't and isn't going to hurt baseball. And he has had a good opportunity to watch things here in Chicago, which has become the leader in the softball business—with some 3,000—yes three thousand—teams active during the season—and which also produced a league baseball pennant winner last year. But isn't it still a little too soon to judge, we ask? Softball is undoubtedly fast supplanting baseball in schools and sand lots throughout the nation. When the present and next generation reach professional baseball age is there going to be the same amount of first-rate baseball material? There will be some good softball players, but that doesn't necessarily mean—any hardball player will tell you—good baseball players. A good softball pitcher would have to learn all over again and develop entirely new muscles to do at all well with a baseball. The same is true with batting, running, and fielding.

Which doesn't mean that Landis isn't right but that there may be changes and developments in major sports in America that aren't foreseen.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tug Wilson out at Northwestern expressed the opinion of many when, in commenting on the proposal of the University of Michigan physical education board that schools which subsidize athletes be barred from the National Collegiate Athletic Association, he noted that "it's a good idea, but it would be hard to police it." Competition naturally and logically inspires reaching for every possible advantage. When those advantages are in effect anti-social, it's up to some sort of sports supreme court to keep things within bounds. Probably no school would object to closer supervision of such things as long as there were assurances that none could possibly get unequal advantages, fair or otherwise.

It's not so much a matter of fairness, after all, though, but of setting limits to competition. Most every school wants primarily to know what it can and cannot do, and the assurance that other schools are bound in the same way. R. W. C.

College Basketball

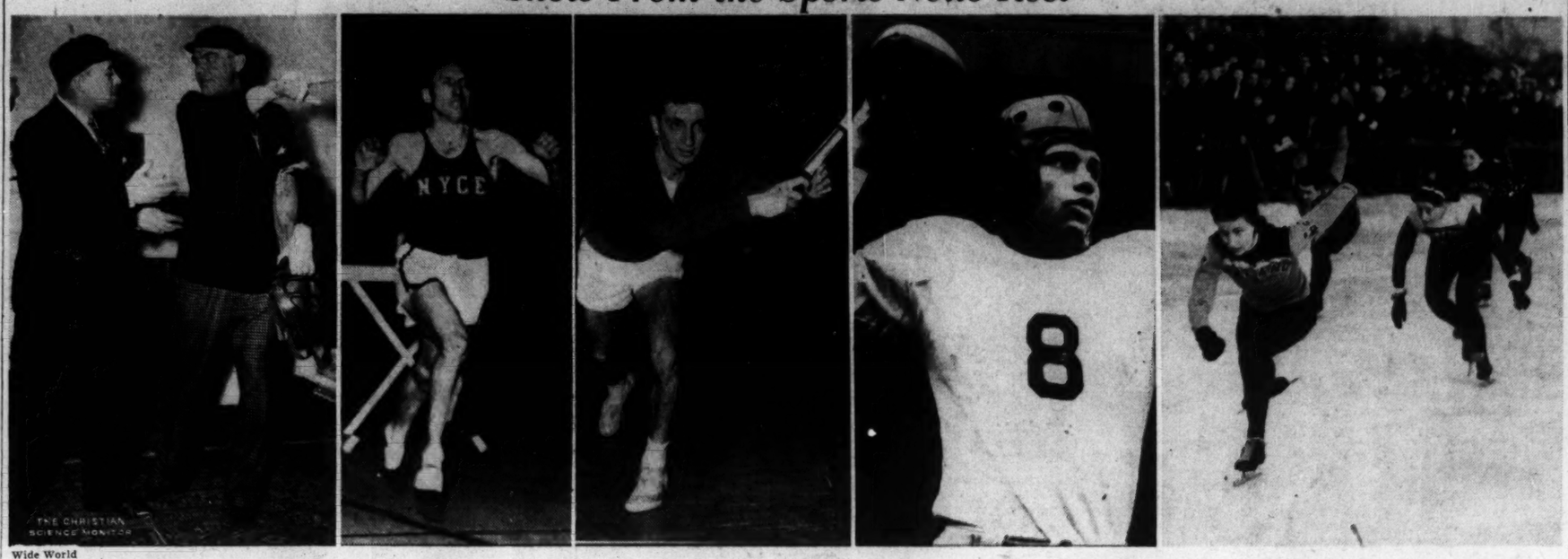
By the Associated Press

Army 27, Columbia 23.
Navy 47, Maryland 37.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 47, St. Joseph's (Philadelphia) 31.
Long Island 41, Marquette 34.
Cornell 35, Harvard 37.
Syracuse 45, Princeton 30.
Pennsylvania 34, Yale 28.
Penn State 42, Bucknell 17.
West Virginia 46, West Virginia Wesleyan 35.
Bradley 49, Duquesne 43 (overtime).
Vanderbilt 42, David Lipscomb 31.
Oklahoma Aggie 32, Tulsa 27 (overtime).
Idaho 46, Montana 40.
Amherst 52, Bates 30.
Arnold College 47, Trenton Teachers 39.
North Carolina State 54, Clemson 37.
Union 37, Hamilton 33.
Brown 33, Tufts 26.
Williams 51, Massachusetts State 38.
St. Anselm's 36, Norwich 26.
Newark 40, Upsala 30.

English Ice Hockey

LONDON, Jan. 12 (CP Cable)—Streatham Tigers defeated Wembley Monarchs 2-0 in a National Hockey League fixture last night and pulled up to within two percentage points of the third-place Wembley outfit. Jules Blaise, Victoriaville, Que., and Henry Hayes, Montreal, were the scorers.

Shots From the Sports News Reel



Wide World

Left to right: School for Umpires: Brons Howard (right) is being taught by Umpire Bill McGowan, ace of American League staff; Glenn Cunningham, the Kansas flyer, shown clocking off his now famous 4m. 4.4s. mile at Dartmouth; Joey Fishbach, New York, winner of the United States indoor tennis championship for 1939; Davey O'Brien, Texas Christian's all-America, this week presented the Robert W. Maxwell Memorial Award as the outstanding football player of 1938; Helen Bahil of Brooklyn, winning the Middle Atlantic 220-yard skating championship at Newburgh, N. Y.

And Talking of . . . Skating

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Megan and Cecilia"—A Serial Story

LONDON—So many ambitious and competent young ladies are pirouetting about the ice in various countries these days that the number of entries received for the 1939 European Figure-Skating Championship at the Empress Hall, Earls Court, here, Jan. 23 to 24, proved to be more than the organizers could handle. Hence the ruling by the International Skating Union that each nation should be obliged to limit its representatives to "no more than four lady skaters, each of whom has a reasonable chance of success." Though I suppose you might argue that no country has four lady skaters with a reasonable chance of success in any competition that brings into action two such consistently brilliant exponents of their art as Megan Taylor and Cecilia Colledge, the Grand Old Ladies of British skating.

Retired at 14

Neither of these two old-timers will ever see 17 again. And the serial story of their great rivalry goes back to when they were mere girls. Let me see, Megan was 11 when she first won the British championship. Which she held until she was 14. Then she went into retirement.

In Megan's absence Cecilia became the British champion and in 1936, aged 15, she made a bold bid to win the Olympic championship against Sonja Henie of Norway, in the Olympic Winter Games at Garmich-Partenkirchen, Germany. There Miss Colledge showed us the most ambitious free-skating program ever attempted on such an occasion. Decidedly more difficult than the one that Miss Henie treated us to. But not for nothing has Sonja been dubbed "The Pavlova of the Ice." She went through her simpler repertoire to all intents and purposes faultlessly, capitalizing her assets to the utmost. As she has most certainly done in another sense since she turned professional and became a brilliantly successful Hollywood star.

Well, with Sonja out of the game, Cecilia did something that no British skater had managed to do before. She won a world's championship. Giving what conservative judges declared to be the finest exhibition of figure skating ever seen in Britain. But by now sister Megan was back on the ice. Skating better than ever. Next season—in other words, last season—she was also skating better than Cecilia, whom she defeated in the world's championship at Stockholm.

However, Miss Colledge retained her title as British champion. As she did once again this season, when she collected 1,887.5 points against Miss Taylor's 1,838.5, and Miss Daphne Walker's 1,778.6. At the same meeting, H. Graham Sharp won the men's championship, with Freddie Tomlins second, and the competition for pairs went as usual to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. T. Cliff, victorious annually since 1934.

Contrast

Megan and Cecilia offer an interesting contrast in figure-skating methods. The latter being exquisitely precise in the execution of the extremely difficult program she selects, while Megan does things with tremendous dash, speed and slickness. Consequently, of the two, Megan quite often makes the greater impression on the general public, which nowadays assembles in force here when there is competitive figure-skating to be seen.

It is only about eight years ago that the establishment of ice rinks was unfertaken in Britain on anything like a large scale. And now the nightly attendance at them is reckoned to number something in the region of 50,000. In other words, since indoor artificial-ice arenas supplemented the extremely infrequent opportunities afforded out of doors (as recently) by the British climate, skating has gone over big.

Drawn by John Allan May

Big Six Championships At Iowa State College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—At least half the championships of the 10 Big Six Conference sports will be decided at Iowa State College during the 1938-1939 school year.

Athletic directors of the loop voted recently to hold the Bix Six wrestling meet in State Gymnasium here March 10 and 11. Last December conference officials awarded the track, tennis and golf championship meets to Iowa State for May 19 to 20. Last November unbeaten Oklahoma and Iowa State clashed on Clyde Williams Field here for the football title.

The Bix Six wrestling tournament held at Iowa State last season drew capacity crowds and was a financial success. The football title-battle last fall drew a Cyclone record crowd of 21,500.

Iowa State last entertained the Big Six track meet in 1929. It has been held at the University of Nebraska every year since. The loop golf meet here May 20 will be the first college tournament to be played on Iowa State's new 18-hole course.

Touring Americans Lose

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 12 (AP)—The touring United States A. A. U. Basketball team lost its final game here to the local "Flecha" quintet, 27-23. The Americans had won all four previous contests.

Penn State Teams Have Fine Record For Fall Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Penn State's fall athletic teams compiled the high winning percentage of .786 during the past fall. Three varsity and three freshman teams in football, soccer, and cross-country won 22, lost six, and tied two contests.

The Nittany Lion soccer team was undefeated and untied in eight games, while both the varsity and freshman harriers also had unblemished records.

Outstanding achievements in football included Penn State's surprise defeat of Syracuse and a tie with Pennsylvania. The freshman gridders triumphed by one-sided scores over Cornell, Army, and Bucknell, and nosed out the otherwise undefeated Pitt freshmen, 13 to 12. The Lion yearlings lost their only game to Syracuse.

Coached by Bill Jeffrey, the State soccermen completed their sixth straight season without defeat, having played 45 games in the six-year period. This is said to be the longest winning streak on record in collegiate soccer.

The varsity cross-countrymen numbered Manhattan among their victims in dual meets. The New Yorkers finished first in the IC4-A, with the Lions in fifth place. Billy Smith, Penn State sophomore star, won the individual IC4-A championship. The Nittany Lion yearling harriers in addition to winning all their dual mets, easily won the IC4-A freshman event.

Kansas Is Trying New Markings On Basketball Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—An innovation in the marking of basketball courts is being tried out at the University of Kansas and may in time be incorporated into the rules of the game. All of the black lines on the court in Hoch auditorium have been broken by two-inch squares of white paint, so that the boundaries are perfectly discernible at all times.

The white paint consists of show card white paint mixed with glue. This mixture is vivid in color and will not wear off. The Kansas court is now fixed with a six-inch space between the two-inch squares of white paint, which gives the lines a checkered appearance. This adds color to the court, as well as increasing the visibility of the lines.

The latter factor was the main reason for the origin of the black and white lines. Not only was it difficult for persons in the balcony to see the lines clearly, but it also was hard for fast-moving players to be sure where the lines were. Now there is no question.

Dr. Forrest C. Allen, the Kansas coach, will suggest to the research committee of the national rules body that they give this marking of the lines a thorough trial. As far as Dr. Allen knows, this type of lines has not been used at any other college.

South Australia Wins

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 12 (CP Cable)—South Australia defeated Queensland by 10 wickets in a Sheffield Shield match concluded yesterday. The home team's totals were 336 and 233, South Australia replying with 557 and 14 for no wickets.

Apart from Don Bradman's score of 186, his fifth consecutive century in Shield Cricket this season, the feature of the match was an all-round display by K. Ridings, 17-year-old newcomer to first-class cricket. Ridings scored 122 runs and Rook four wickets for 26 runs in Queensland's second innings.

Other high scorers were R. S. Whimvmon, with 125 for South Australia and W. A. Brown who obtained 81 in Queensland's second turn at the wickets.

'Perfect' Bowling

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Jan. 12 (CP)—Harry E. Countryman has broken his Canadian record five-pin bowling score with a score of 1,216. His former high total was 1,147.

The new high, said to be an unofficial world's record, was made up of singles of 450,365, and 401. The 450 score was the first "perfect" ever rolled on Brockville Alleys.

College Swimming

Williams 54, Massachusetts State 31.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Time to Vote Again

It is time to vote again. Just when we began to wonder where the ballots were along comes one on which we are asked to submit the names of 10 players for baseball's Hall of Fame. Sixteen men have already been honored by having their plaques hung on the walls in that building at Cooperstown, N. Y. Nine of them were selected by the members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America, while the other seven were named by a Centennial Committee consisting of Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Ford C. Frick and Will Harridge.

Hall of Fame

Those Now Honored

This is the fourth year that ballots have been cast. The first one found Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Honus Wagner, Christy Mathewson and Walter Johnson elected. The next year only three made the grade—Napoleon Lajoie, Tris Speaker and Cy Young; while last year found Grover Cleveland Alexander the only successful candidate. To these the Centennial Committee added George Wright, M. G. Bulkeley, Ban Johnson, John McGraw, Connie Mack, Harry Chadwick and Alexander Cartwright.

This Year's Ballots

The ballots this year call for the election of players who were in active service since 1900 and were not active in 1938. Among these there are only a few who played in the last century so that many of those old-timers who are deserving of the honor cannot be voted for. This is to be regretted and it seems to me that some provision should be made whereby they can receive the honor they so justly deserve. No gallery of baseball "greats" can be complete until it does contain 25 or 30 of the famous players of the earlier years of the game.

The Ballot as Marked

Complying with the rules governing the voting, it seems to me that the following players are the leading candidates this year: Wee Willie Keeler, Hugh Duffy, Ed Delahanty, Jimmy Collins, Fred Clarke, Eddie Collins, George Sisler, Johnny Evers, Rogers Hornsby and Ray Schalk. All of these players received votes last year, but failed to get the 75 per cent necessary for election. How many of them will make the grade this year remains to be seen; but it is to be hoped that there will be more than one as was the case in 1938.

Some From the '90s

Among the above 10 there are some players who go back to the 19th century. Duffy, holder of the all-time batting championship mark; Ed Delahanty, great outfielder and batter, and Keeler, one of the smartest players of all time, did their best work before the present century began, while Clarke and Jimmy Collins have been out of the game for several years. Many of the present-day fans never saw them play; but they were as great to the fans of their day as any of the players who have succeeded them are to the more modern fans.

A Great Baseball Shrine

It was my pleasure to visit the Hall of Fame last Summer and it seemed to me that it was a place that every baseball lover might well be proud of. This year it promises to be the mecca of many of those connected with the great National game of America as well as thousands of fans from all parts of the country. Few though the exhibits are at the present time, their historic value is great and as they grow in numbers, as they are sure to do as the years go on, they will prove to be a great heritage to future generations.

♪ ♪ ♪

The All-East vs. All-West Football Game

It has been reported that this year's all-East vs. all-West football game at San Francisco might be the last one of that kind. It is said that in its place the Shriners may substitute a game between two college elevens. It is to be hoped that there is nothing to this report as we believe that, while the all-star game may not produce as good football as when two regular teams meet each other, it is a game which gives the spectators a chance to see many star players in action.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sport Shavings Here and There

The semi-professional baseball championship teams of the United States and Puerto Rico will meet in a "World Series" at Mayaguez, P. R., next September. . . . Ted Lyons of the White Sox is quite a fielding pitcher. One error in 173 chances must be pretty near a record. . . . By winning Dec. 26, California now leads Georgia Tech in their football series 3 to 2. . . . Mrs. Merceina Weiss Parker of St. Louis led the women's Missouri Valley tennis ranking list for 1938.

MacMitchell Best Prospect

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham and Archie San Romani agree he is the country's best mile-running prospect. New York U. coach Emil Von Elling says he has all the physical qualifications to be a great miler. Experience, therefore, is all that Leslie MacMitchell needs to go to the head of the class.

The brilliant N. Y. U. freshman, who broke schoolboy records all the way from half-mile to cross-country distances, is getting experience in liberal doses. Last Saturday, in Brooklyn, he ran against Cunningham and Gene Venzke at 800 meters. Saturday, in the 69th Regiment A. A. Games, he will run three-quarters of a mile against San Romani and Howie Borck, the National 800-meter champion.

Though MacMitchell ran fifth behind Cunningham, Coach Von Elling was not disappointed. "After all, the boy did 1m. 55s., almost four seconds better than Venzke's winning time a year ago and only two seconds slower than Cunningham—and Glenn ran the fastest 800 that's ever been recorded in a local armory. MacMitchell did all that despite the fact he got off to a bad start and was running wide most of the way.

"At three-quarters of a mile, he should go considerably better. There'll be a smaller field and less crowding. Then, if he goes well against San Romani, we may start him in a few of those special miles later in the season."

MacMitchell broke 4m. 24s. 10 times as a schoolboy, and set a world schoolboy record of 4m. 21.7s. —three seconds better than Cunningham's fastest schoolboy mile.

"Experience actually is all MacMitchell needs," continued Von Elling, N. Y. U.'s track coach for 25 years. "He has the build, and even the poise. You might expect a kid, going up against such famous rivals, to feel like a sand-lotter batting against Red Ruffing. But not MacMitchell. He meets them on equal terms, and should be racing them the same way before long."

While Von Elling is bringing his 18-year-old 153-pounder along carefully, he refuses to treat him like a delicate flower. "Ordinarily, if you send a youngster out of his class and he gets licked, he gets discouraged. But if the boy has class to begin with, he should be matched with class.

"Don't forget the Olympic Games are coming up in 1940. MacMitchell will be shooting for a spot on that team—and to shoot accurately, he'll need competition, hard competition. That's what we're going to find for him."

College Wrestling

Amherst 17½, M. I. T. 14½.

Portland Net Ace Rebuilds His Game

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP)—Elwood Cooke, the Portland, Ore., tennis star whose National ranking jumped from 28th to seventh in 1938, is rebuilding his strokes, hoping to get a try at the National singles, the Davis Cup team, and the Wimbledon contests.

"The game I had was good enough to let me beat some of the big boys once in a while," said the tanned 24-year-old player, "but I want something more substantial now."

Cooke's "new" game is a forcing one. It is hammer-hammer-hammer at your opponent until he melts. He expressed a desire to return to the West coast as soon as possible.

"Concrete courts are universal in California, and they undoubtedly are the greatest reason why California produces the outstanding players," he said.

"Clay slows the ball tremendously, throwing your game off and automatically forcing you to slow up."

Charles E. Sutcliffe

RAWTENSTALL, England, Jan. 12 (AP)—Charles E. Sutcliffe, President of the English Football League, passed on at his home in this Lancashire town.

New Golf Pros Seen Forcing The Veterans

By George R. Jacobus

President, Professional Golfers' Association

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP)—Many of the young professional golfers who have been building up their games during the past few years will reach the top during 1939. They will be battling the long established stars for the major titles and I look for one of them to capture one or both of the two coveted crowns, the National Open and National P. G. A.

There are several who have proven they are not just flashes, but have the shots, the courage and the endurance to weather the tests of these two major classics. I refer to such youngsters as Sam Snead, Dick Metz, Ben Hogan, Henry Picard, Byron Nelson, Victor Ghezzi and "Jug" McSpaden. There are others who may forge to the front during the year with mechanically improved games.

Can Guldahl Repeat?

Of course, we cannot overlook Ralph Guldahl's ability to repeat in the Open or take the pro crown, but the chances are greatly against any player making it three in a row and in match play Ralph has yet to prove supremacy.

Both the youngsters and the veterans will have the added incentive of winning a place on the 1939 Ryder Cup team, which will meet the British in this country. The battle for places which began during 1938 will grow hotter during 1939. The dates and site of the international matches will be announced in the near future.

Of the amateurs, Willie Turnesa and Charlie Yates are by far the outstanding contenders for the amateur title, although there is a great possibility that an unknown may beat them out. As for the women's title, I would say there is a big chance it will be taken by a newcomer in 1939, but we cannot overlook the outstanding supremacy of Patty Berg and Mrs. Estelle Page.

Everybody's Game

Golf as a whole should be greatly stimulated by the upturn in general business. The game is no longer considered a luxury, and people who once thought they could not afford to play now find the game no more costly than other sports or amusements. Furthermore, the Professional Golfers' Association has started a long-range program to acquaint the general public with the attraction, benefits and fine qualities of the game and, most important, to place it within the reach of more of our people of moderate means.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK CITY

Your Hearty Response to Our Monitor Advertising Is Largely Instrumental in Helping Us to Open

ANOTHER

Canterbury Lunch

AT

535 FIFTH AVE. (Entrance 5th Ave. or 44th St.)

AT 331 MADISON AVE. and 535 FIFTH AVE.

You will find tasty foods prepared by American housewives and served in a delightful atmosphere.

11:00 A. M. - 2:30 P. M. No Liquor Served

NORTH and SOUTH Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.

DIXIE KITCHEN

One Block from Radio City

1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

ROSE MARIE

17 EAST 41ST STREET

Just a few steps east of Library Lions

REAL HOME COOKING

Luncheon 50c, 65c, 75c

Dinner 75c, 85c, 1.00

No Liquors Served — Closed Sundays

Maison A. De Winter

36 W. 48th St., in Radio City

Established 1908

One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.

Lunch 65c-85c Dinner $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte Accommodations for parties. Open Sundays.

The Hearthstone

GARDEN GRILL

154 EAST 48TH STREET

Simple, Delicious Food Carefully Prepared

OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.

Food of Exceptional Merit

NANCY'S TEA ROOM

Luncheon 50c a la carte Afternoon Tea

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JACK CODY'S

A Cafe of Name

Individually percolated cereal Postum

605 S. W. Washington, at 6th

"Where the Food Tastes Better"

511 S. W. Sixth Avenue

IRELAND'S INC.

Rosetta Gordon Garden Restaurant

359 LEXINGTON AVENUE

Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c Dinner 65c-90c

Open Sunday, 5-8 P. M.

We Do Our Own Baking

Hot Breads a Specialty

2 blocks from Grand Central

THE GOLDEN GLOW

238 Madison Avenue

Between 37th and 38th Streets

Really Good Food Served in a Charming, Simple Atmosphere.

LUNCHEON . . . . . 50c up

DINNER . . . . . 85c up

4 Blocks from Grand Central

Open Sundays, 12:30-8 P. M.

MADGE SURTEES, Inc.

"BETTER 'OLE"

Luncheons 40c to 85c

Dinners 50c to 99c

1 EAST 47TH STREET

Open Sundays and Holidays

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD

LAUBE'S CAFETERIA

Cor. Pearl and Eagle Street

OLD SPAIN

660 MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant

Open daily year round 13 Market St.

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER

11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.

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Famous Since 1847

HARTFORD, CONN.

HOLYOKE SPRINGFIELD NEW HAVEN HARTFORD

Franklin Cafeterias

INCORPORATED

23 HIGH STREET

Good Food Means Good Moods

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

"... every one of these nine pages has been profitable"

FREE ...to Monitor Readers who want to learn Shorthand

This Interesting Booklet

"You Must Have Sp
Years on Shorthan
"No; I learned it in 6 W
HER employer laughed aloud. "Six we
You're joking, Miss Baker. No one ca
learn shorthand in six weeks. You have
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APPROVED AS A CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

School of Speedwriting inc.

200 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

SPEEDWRITING THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND THAT AN BE WRITTEN WITH PENCIL OR ON THE TYPEWRITER

August 25, 1938

The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
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Speedwriting has been advertised in the Monitor fairly regularly for twelve years. During the past year we have used nine full pages. I am gratified to report that every one of these nine pages has been profitable Our advertising is keyed and our returns checked and recorded. Every insertion must produce direct, traceable business sufficient to pay its cost. On the basis of this rigid standard of judgment the Monitor has consistently been one of our most productive mediums.

It is particularly significant that the percentage of orders from inquiries is above the average and that cancellations and collection losses are below the average.

For low-cost, high-credit business the Monitor is hard to beat.

Sincerely

SCHOOL OF SPEEDWRITING, Inc.

Alfred Hedbawny

Secretary

AH:FG

ALFRED HEDBAWNY
Secretary, School of Speedwriting, Inc., New York

The full page advertisements for Speedwriting, Inc., were prepared by Walter E. Thwing, Inc., Advertising Agency, New York. Other accounts placed by this agency in the Monitor include:

G. & C. Merriam Company
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THE responsiveness of Monitor readers to advertising in The Christian Science Monitor is evident in the experience of the School of Speedwriting, Inc. Checking costs of advertising space against traceable returns they have found that every one of their last nine pages in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor has been profitable.

Other advertisers, too, tell us that Monitor advertising brings good returns. May we tell you about them, and show you how your product or service may be presented effectively to Monitor readers?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A Daily Newspaper for All the Family"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Commerce and Finance

Big Concerns Seek Building Boom With Aid of Federal Agencies

Business and Industry

Need of Reducing Acreage Stressed At Wheat Parley

LONDON, Jan. 12 (CP) — The international wheat advisory committee, which today decided to call an international wheat conference, has released a statistical report prepared by its secretariat which said Canadian wheat farmers must realize there will be an inevitable increase in world stocks unless they, together with the farmers of Argentina and Australia, reduce acreage.

Must Reduce Acreage

The present level of wheat acreage cannot be maintained, the report emphasized, "and it is better to make a planned, co-ordinated, substantial reduction than await the inevitable day when economic pressure will compel a drastic reduction."

So far the advisory committee has not been concerned with proposals it might make in connection with a world conference, but the following pooled ideas were suggested to the various governments as a basis of discussion:

For exporting countries: set a minimum price. Abolish export subsidies. Share the estimated world demand between them on a basis of export quotas which might, unlike the 1933 world agreement, be in the form of percentage rather than bushels.

Agree to Lower Tariffs

For importing countries: much the same provisions as the 1933 treaty contained, they agreeing not to expand wheat acreage and not to deteriorate the quality of bread by mixing cereals other than wheat. They also would agree to lower tariffs against foreign wheat and lower quantitative restrictions. According to this memo, which was sent to all governments when the meeting was called in December, any treaty should have a life of five years.

Argentina, which in some quarters was blamed for the partial failure of the 1933 agreement, made one reservation. Its representative said no adjustments in acreage of the 1939-40 crop were possible because it would be sowed in a few weeks.

In addition to the Canadian spokesman, representatives of the following nations addressed the committee: the United States, Australia, Argentina, Hungary, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Poland, Russia, and India. None was opposed to a world conference although Russia and India reserved the right to express an opinion later.

Statistical Report

The committee made public a statistical report prepared by Andrew Cairns, secretary, formerly of Winnipeg. It has not been adopted by the committee. The report referred to wheat acreage in 1938 reaching a record total of 2,929,000,000, which is 20,000,000 higher than the 1932-36 average. The report predicted much smaller acreage in 1939.

The acreage in European importing countries probably will be slightly larger than in 1938, The report then continued: "Large payments over and above the open market price made by the governments of Canada, Argentina, and Australia for the 1938 crop will undoubtedly check the acreage reduction which would have resulted from the pressure of extremely low prices."

The report referred to the United States Government's acreage reduction bonuses which it estimated would cost $115,000,000 and reduce acreage from 81,000,000 to 65,000,000. It estimated 1938 production was 4,480,000,000 bushels, a new record by 422,000,000 bushels, due chiefly to increased acreage.

Net exports of wheat in 1938-39, including flour in terms of wheat, were estimated at 560,000,000 bushels compared with 547,000,000 in 1937-38. The record crop year was 1928-29 with 946,000,000.

World consumption of wheat in 1938-39 was estimated at the record high figure of 3,852,000,000 bushels as compared with 3,709,000,000 in 1937-38.

Bank Clearings Well Above Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the week ended January 11 jumped sharply over the similar period in 1938, Dun & Bradstreet reported, but lagged behind the preceding week, a five-day period.

The latest total of $5,697,066,000 was 15.9 per cent above $4,914,763,000 in the like 1938 week but dropped $674,480,000 from the total for the week ended January 4 this year.

Turnover at New York amounted to $3,618,586,000, or 20.1 per cent more than $3,014,069,000 a year ago. Outside centers reported a total of $2,078,480,000, or 9.4 per cent over the comparable 1938 figure of $1,900,694,000.

Outstanding percentage gains over last year included: Detroit up 27.5, Atlanta 19.8, Philadelphia 17.9, Cleveland 17.4, Omaha 11.4, Kansas City 11.1, St. Louis 10.3, Seattle 9.2.

Chicago volume of $294,300,000 was 2 of 1 per cent below $294,800,000 a year ago.

Socony-Vacuum Purchases Freedom Oil Properties

NEW YORK (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., announced it had purchased from Freedom Oil Company, of Freedom, Pa., all of that company's distributing facilities and outlets in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

Ohio properties were not bought, nor was Freedom's Pennsylvania refinery, the company added.

One bulk station, about 97 controlled retail outlets, and the "good will" of several hundred dealers was involved in the transaction, the purchase price of which was not disclosed.

The facilities in the sale distribute from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 gallons of gasoline a year, Socony officials said.

Offers Building Plan

Charles E. Wilson
Executive Vice-President of General Electric Company and Chairman of the Producers' Council Advisory Board.

Armstrong Cork Sets Guaranteed Annual Wage Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — A guaranteed annual income for wage earners of Armstrong Cork Co. during 1939 for those employed five years or longer was announced by H. W. Prentis, Junior President. Lesser benefits in the form of makeup pay for short hours, unemployment compensation, and a thrift plan for the benefit of shorter time workers also was announced.

"Under this program," Mr. Prentis said, "workers who have had five or more years of service can be assured that during no week in the whole year 1939 will they have less cash to live on than the equivalent of 24 hours' pay.

"The 1939 program is, of necessity, experimental. The company cannot make any promises now as to what it can do in future years, but it hopes, of course, that it can continue the plan in 1940 and indefinitely thereafter."

Hourly rate employees with one or more years of service who are retained in the employ of the company during 1939, and who are not provided with 24 hours work per week, will receive compensation above their actual earnings to equal the amount they would have received had they worked 48 hours during the two-week period.

Hourly rate employees with one or more years of service, if laid off through no fault of their own, are guaranteed unemployment compensation, entirely at the company's expense during the "waiting" established by state law.

The company also offered to save money for its employees and offered a "wage advance plan" under which five-year or longer employees may secure advance payment of wages.

SEC Head Suggests Use of 'Professional' Corporate Director

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Creation in American industry of the post of "professional" corporate director was suggested here by William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to safeguard the interests of stockholders and preventing financial scandals.

The suggestion for paid directors "who really direct" was advanced by Mr. Douglas in an address at a luncheon.

The new type of director, he said, would take the place of the often inactive director who "does so little in the way of actually directing or supervising corporate managements."

Saying his suggestion was entirely unofficial, and proposed not as a legislative program but as a program for industry itself, Mr. Douglas said he was prompted to make it in Texas because of the atmosphere of industrial progress and political democracy he had encountered here.

Present corporate directors and managements are, in overwhelming majority, honest and capable, but often the directors are not in position to exercise counsel, guidance and restraint, Mr. Douglas said.

He said his suggestion for paid directors was intended to make members of boards of American corporations more familiar with their companies, more actively interested in their duties, and more responsive to the interests of the stockholders they theoretically represent.

Johns-Manville Opens Up New Massachusetts Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Johns-Manville Corporation is establishing a new plant at North Billerica, Mass., according to an announcement by Lewis H. Brown, President of the company.

Marinite and Marine Sheathing, two new products developed in the Nashua, N. H. and Manville, N. J., laboratories of Johns-Manville and used in fireproof ship construction, will be manufactured at the new factory which will begin production about March 1, Mr. Brown said.

The new factory will be located in the former carshops of the Boston & Main Railroad at North Billerica on which Johns-Manville has signed a long-term lease. The space was vacated when the railroad transferred its car repairs activity to Concord, N. H.

In order to get into quick production, machinery will be borrowed from the Johns-Manville factory at Nashua and installed immediately.

60 Leading Firms Unite to Launch A Building Boom

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan to bring about better business nationally by concentrated cooperation with Government agencies in an effort to produce a record building boom in 1939 was unanimously agreed upon by executives of 60 leading companies in a closed meeting at the Waldorf Astoria.

Only detail left unsettled was the exact amount to be spent in a nation-wide newspaper advertising campaign to encourage present or prospective home owners to take advantage of federal and private facilities for home improvement and home building.

Some leading executives, including Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Mansville Corp. urged the group to "go the whole hog" both in cooperation with Government and upping of tentative newspaper advertising budgets.

Consider Program

The meeting was called by Russell G. Creviston President of the Producers' Council an organization representing leading firms in the building material and equipment field, to consider a program proposed by Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-President of General Electric Company, Chairman of the council's advisory board.

The meeting resolved that the council would bend its efforts to launch a campaign to further building of houses by "that income group which is barely able to save out of meager earnings sufficient capital for home ownership," especially "houses costing $2,000 to $5,000."

It was proposed—on the basis of assurances given those at the meeting by Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator,—to set up a "Federal Home Building Service."

The sponsors under the agreement would be, besides the council, the American Institute of Architects which has already given its official approval, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and the Federal Housing Administration.

Pool Facilities

Under the resolution, the four bodies—two private and two Federal—would pool facilities and resources to push the program, through advertising, publicity, consultation service, and mutual cooperation, to expand the building program already launched by public and private agencies, in every locality in the country.

Local talent, local financing and local dealers would be used in the plan under a system of cooperation to increase the permanent investment value of small home building.

The program calls for a continuation of the 1938 program of improving homes already built, using the facilities of the same four bodies in cooperation.

Many economists now look to the home building program as a major factor in 1939 business prospects, especially for its potential power of starting an upward movement in heavy industry.

Other speakers at the meeting included Ernest T. Trigg, of Philadelphia, president of National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, and J. C. Bebb, of the Otis Elevator Company.

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told the North Carolina Legislature that the beginning of 1939 found American industry "well on its way to higher levels of activity."

"During the last six months of 1938," the woman Cabinet member said in an address to a joint session of the State Senate and House, "the output of our factories and mines increased by more than one third. Indeed, they enter the new year with production levels 30 per cent higher than in January of 1938.

"Employment in private non-agricultural activities has risen by nearly 1,000,000 during the last five months. Non-agricultural pay rolls have advanced by $107,000,000 a week."

Secretary Perkins described the housing industry as the "brightest spot in the picture for 1939, as far as we can see at the present moment."

Last year, she said, more than 350,000 dwellings were erected, the greatest number since 1929, and she estimated that more than 400,000 would be built this year by private capital. In addition, she said, the U. S. Housing Authority is making plans for the erection of 50,000 other low-cost units.

U. S. Gold Imports Total $240,542,296

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said $240,542,296 worth of gold came into the United States in December, continuing the heavy inflow which began during the Czechoslovakian crisis in September.

December imports included $37,394,653 from France, $46,184,931 from the Netherlands, $101,713,844 from England and $17,709,672 from Argentina.

The month's silver imports aggregated $21,532,581, about the same as in previous months, and included $17,078,940 from England, $866,834 from Canada, and $1,875,978 from Mexico.

Gold exports amounted to only $16,014 and silver exports to $1,343,707 during December.

Union Pacific to Buy 100,000 Tons Steel Rails

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—President W. M. Jeffers announced the Union Pacific Railroad will purchase soon more than 100,000 tons of steel rails and fittings at an estimated cost of nearly $5,000,000, as part of its 1939 improvement program.

He said the road's order will include 360 track miles of 131-pound rails and 30,000 pounds of fittings. Bulk of the rails will be used for replacement on main lines in Nebraska, Kansas and Wyoming.

Utilities Gradually Adopting Straight Line Depreciation

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Utility men profess to see the handwriting on the wall for the old system of retirement reserve accounting in a number of recent developments in the industry.

Chief of these was the tone of the discussions at the recent Chicago "Joint National Accounting Conference" sponsored by the Edison Electric Institute and the American Gas Association.

Second only in importance to the talk at this conference was the "Report of Special Committee on Depreciation Principles and Methods" submitted to the 50th annual convention of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners at New Orleans in mid-November.

Both inside the industry, and among its regulators, the trend is away from the old retirement reserve method and toward the adoption as a regular operating cost, of depreciation charges.

As outlined in a story on this page on December 15, just after the Chicago conference but before the press mimeographs on the conference talks were available here, there has been up to recent years a sharp difference in opinion on the major problem of depreciation, between the electric light companies and railroads on the one hand and the Bell Telephone system on the other.

The railroads never have charged depreciation as an operating cost until 1928, when they were forced by the I. C. C. under protest to carry depreciation on Way and Structures as an operating cost. Otherwise they charged only replacements as operating costs.

Utilities Accounting Procedure

The accounting methods of the utility industry were in large part carried over from the railroad industry via the street railway industry. Both the early steam roads and the early trolley companies were expanding and hard pressed for cash. They figured as long as they kept the property up to operating efficiency, any operating charge for depreciation was a theoretical luxury and one which made their income statements less attractive to the outside capital which they were eager to interest.

American Telephone accounting, on the other hand, seems to have descended more largely from industrial or factory accounting, in which financial conservatism joined with technological radicalism to deduct from each year's gross revenue a heavy discount or depreciation charge just to make sure the property wouldn't look too valuable and stockholders wouldn't clamor too plausibly for dividends, but would be willing to let the management put back most of the cash income into keeping the property up to date instead of paying it out in dividends.

Difference between "straight-line depreciation" accounting and "retirement reserve" accounting was explained here Dec. 15. Essentially, straight-line depreciation guesses in the light of experience that a piece of property will last, say, 20 years, and then writes off 5 per cent a year. That is, the company deducts the 5 per cent from its annual gross, and correspondingly cuts its reported net income. The deducted sums, usually, are used for replacements or additions. If they weren't deducted, stockholders would get more but replacements or additions would have to be borrowed.

Retirement reserve accounting on the other hand, merely puts aside enough each year to keep the company able to make each year's retirements without borrowing.

The two methods result in large differences in operating charge only during the so-called "first life-cycle" of the property, i. e. from the time it is built until it has all had to be replaced at least once. At the end of that period straightline depreciation reserves are logically 50 per cent of the property account; i. e. if it is still in operation its various units average to be about half through their life, just as the population of a country would average about middle-age if for an entire generation the birth-rate and death-rate had been approximately the same.

Distinction Between Methods

Under retirement reserve accounting, however, the property would have been marked down on the books, in practice, by only about 10 per cent, on the assumption that, though half-through the life cycle of a cross-section of its units, it was at 90 per cent of newly installed efficiency.

Thus the distinction between the two methods is of practical importance only for growing industries, but since the power business and the telephone business are both still growing, the distinction is important.

Straight-line men say retirement reserve accounting is unsound for the following reason. It carries on the books at only 10 or 12 per cent off original cost, a property which is really half-way to the bone-pile. Thus if a man goes in the trucking business with five trucks costing originally $2,000 apiece, and stays in it through an entire "first life-cycle" of his trucks—i. e. until he has had to replace all his trucks one by one, he will by the retirement reserve system be carrying them at, perhaps, $9,000, while actually they average by that time to be each half worn out (i. e. one new, one a year old, one two years old, and so on to the five-year old truck ready for the discard). The situation, they say, would be clearer if he bought them all at once (for $10,000) then charged himself annually for retirement only when retirements began to be necessary. Meantime the straight-line man would have been setting up depreciation reserves. The criticism is that retirement reserves are inadequate by the time-lag between installation of the property and the time when retirements first become necessary.

The Telephone Argument

The arguments may seem involved but the historic facts are clear. The railroads are in difficulty, the telephone companies aren't. In point of fact the telephone business is not nearly as good a business for expansion purposes as either the railroad business or the light and power business.

Expand your telephone system in a city and you run toward diminishing returns, for every additional subscriber has to be tied up to a million others, though every additional electric consumer is tied up to a going system whose costs are not commensurately increased. Nevertheless telephone finances are by and large much better than utility finances though Bell properties have been expanded and bettered quite as fast as the best utility properties.

Depreciation charges (as opposed to the "railroad accounting method" of merely meeting current retirements) have become the vogue for utilities only in the past few years. In 1922 the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners agreed on a "Uniform Classification of Accounts" and it was adopted by more than half the state regulatory commissions. But it didn't require depreciation charges, and it accepted retirement reserve accounting.

In 1935 the federal Utility Act required the Federal Power Commission to impose on utilities in interstate commerce a "uniform system of accounts." It was slow in getting this difficult task in hand and the utilities were vociferous in objection.

Offer New Utility System

In the fall of 1936 the annual convention of the National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners (NARUC) accepted the report of a committee calling for a new uniform system of accounts, this time including straight-line depreciation charges. The Federal-Power Commission, however, stole a march on NARUC and promulgated such a new uniform system of accounts with straight-line depreciation, before the NARUC got theirs out.

Retirement Reserve Method

Meantime the utility people have been going the same way. Retirement reserve accounting has been superseded in part or entirely by straight-line or sinking-fund depreciation charges by such leaders as North American, Bond & Share subsidiaries, Commonwealth Edison of Chicago, Detroit Edison, and Columbia Gas; Southern California Edison, Pacific Gas & Electric, and in general most of the companies with a low ratio of bonded debt to total capital structure. Baltimore Consolidated Gas argues for retirement reserve but leans in practice toward depreciation charges. Standouts include New York Consolidated Edison, Niagara Hudson, and the former Stone & Webster companies including Engineers' Public Service.

It may seem strange that the regulating bodies are sticking for depreciation charges which, in effect, increase operating costs and thereby justify higher rates or stand in the way of lower rates. On the other hand if they get the companies to write their properties down faster out of operating revenues, that means a lower valuation for rate-making purposes. Some of the Commissions seem inclined to try to force such valuation down retroactively, which seems hardly fair and the utility men kick.

Paradoxically, however, the first utilities to adopt depreciation charges are said to have done so because they had such large earnings they didn't want to report them. So they increased their depreciation charges. By and large it now appears that the soundest-financed companies (with smallest debt ratio) charge the most depreciation, and the companies charging the most depreciation have the soundest capital structure, but it is hard to say which is cause and effect. The paradox of the regulatory bodies' position came out recently when a New York commission tried to impose higher depreciation charges on Consolidated Edison, only to find they would increase operating costs enough to justify a rate increase, so the order was withdrawn.

Depreciation, Disputed Point

A weak point in the armor of the retirement reserve people is that they have been reporting only retirement charges to stockholders, while asking depreciation as a cost in rate-making court cases. This is similar to the unsuccessful effort of American Telephone to get the Supreme Court in the Illinois Bell case to let them do the opposite—charge straight-line depreciation in their reports to stockholders, while deducting only "observed depreciation" to arrive at their fair value for rate-making purposes.

It is now the manifest purpose of the regulatory commissions to bring to a historic end the last forty years of Supreme Court "fair value" decisions for rate-making purposes. From Smythe versus Ames in 1896 down to the present day the Court has said fair value for rate-making purposes is a vague something based on numerous considerations including original cost, prudent investment, reproduction value, going value, and so on. The commissions want to get the rate-making base down in accounting black and white. They also, together with some of the companies, want to reach a clearer agreement on proper depreciation, without denying that always it is pretty much of a guess. The Supreme Court has been wholly vague on the matter of depreciation. In fifty years it has discussed it at great length but to no apparent clarity.

An interesting side-light on depreciation was given at Chicago by Mr. H. C. Davidson of the Consolidated Edison in a paper read to the conference. He showed that only 13 per cent of his company's retirements were due to Physical Condition. Of the rest, 79 per cent were due to Inadequacy and Obsolescence, and 8 per cent to "Other Causes (public improvements and accidental destruction)."

This subject will be discussed further on this page.

Study Evaluates Reich's Material Gains During '38

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Annexation of Austria and the Sudetenland brought Germany an increase of population by about one-seventh, a gain of more than 5,000,000 acres of tillable soil, 10,000,000 acres of forest reserves, minor deposits of minerals and a vast, but largely undeveloped, supply of water power, according to a study by the Economic Research Division of the National Industrial Conference Board.

"What Germany did not gain includes the edible fats, iron ore, copper, oil, cotton, rubber and other raw materials which the Reich needs," the report of the survey continues.

Mineral Needs Big Problem

"Germany's mineral resources appear to be her greatest problem. She is deficient in all the important minerals except coal and potash. Paradoxically, her chief gain from the Sudetenland is a reserve of about 35,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and lignite, while the Reich has about 39 per cent of the total coal reserves in Europe. From Austria the Nazis have obtained adequate supplies of talc and graphite only, two minerals of minor importance.

"Judged by her needs, Germany has little iron ore, petroleum, copper, and mercury, and practically no bauxite, cotton, wool, silk, or rubber. Although German scientists are making petroleum and a variety of synthetic products, including buna, or artificial rubber, from coal and other raw materials in which the country is rich, the program of ersatz is a long way from achieving self-sufficiency.

"Germany's former colonies, including Togoland, the Cameroons, German Southwest Africa, German East Africa, and a few islands in the South Seas, produce some edible fats, cotton, rubber, sisal, mineral, and other raw materials which would be useful to the erstwhile 'motherland.'

Drive Toward Self-Sufficiency

"Authorities agree, however, that under present conditions these colonies could neither offer a place for settlement of Germany's surplus population nor supply more than a fraction of her material requirements. Germany probably wants her colonies returned to her for strategic and political reasons."

The Conference Board evaluates the resources of the five central and European countries—Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Poland and Yugoslavia—to show what each of these nations could contribute to Germany's drive toward self-sufficiency. While these nations, with their Nazi neighbor, can produce enough food for the entire region the survey holds that their combined resources of most minerals and of raw materials, such as cotton, rubber and silk, are inadequate.

"Probably the most important gain for Germany, if she continues her drang nach Osten," it adds, "will appear if Rumania should come under the Reich's economic domination and should supply the petroleum Germany lacks."

Silver Production Lowest in 3 Years

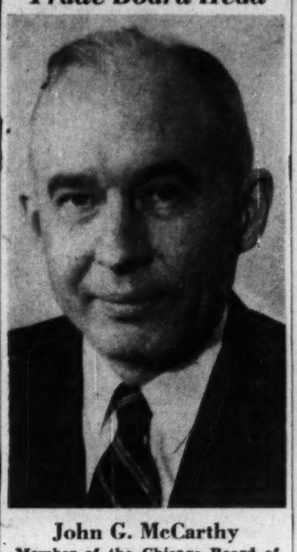
NEW YORK (AP)—Production of domestic refined silver in November dropped to the lowest level in more than three years with an output of 2,879,000 fine ounces, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

This compared with output of 5,511,000 ounces in October and 6,682,000 ounces in November, 1937.

Silver authorities said they were unable to account for the slump in production except on the theory of a slowing of refinery runs following a long period of relatively high activity. Extraction of non-ferrous ores generally during November was estimated at above the October levels.

November's production of refined silver was the lowest since June, 1935, when domestic output was rapidly rising on the Federal Government's silver buying policy.

Trade Board Head



John G. McCarthy
Member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1910 and a Director for the past seven years, has been elected President of the Board of Trade for 1939.

Retail Association Is Interested In Guaranteed Wages

NEW YORK (AP)—An attempt to bring about consideration of guaranteed annual wages for the 3,300,000 regular employees of the nation's department stores has been disclosed.

When delegates to the convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association assemble here next week they will hear the subject discussed by two experts: Merle C. Hale, Director of Executive Personnel of General Motors Corporation, which recently instituted a guaranteed wage plan, and Rowland Allen, Personnel Director of L. S. Ayres & Co., Indianapolis department store.

A preconvention survey by sponsors of the plan indicated a definite trend favorable to the idea of guaranteeing minimum yearly incomes to workers whose wages often are affected by seasonal trade fluctuations, sources close to the association said.

The idea was pioneered in the retail field here this week by the Namm Department Store which announced a sliding scale of salary guarantees ranging from 40 weeks' pay to a full year, depending upon length of service.

People Are Paying Treasury to Borrow Money From Them

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Everybody knows it's a topsy-turvey world financially, but here is striking new proof. People are paying the Treasury of the United States to borrow their money from them. The Treasury doesn't have to pay interest. It gets paid.

For the third successive week, this situation has prevailed with an issue of short-term Treasury bills, but it has never occurred before in the history of Government finance, Treasury officials say.

On an issue of $101,341,000 in Treasury bills to be dated tomorrow, the Government is getting a net profit of $276 and does not have to pay a cent of interest.

The explanation is that around the end of the year taxes of numerous sorts fall due in various parts of the country. Some states and localities tax intangible assets on hand on a given date. Others have a tax on cash deposits in banks. Government securities are exempt from state and local taxes. Hench it is worth while for som. individuals an. institutions to pay a little money to acquire such securities, thus avoiding local taxes

Outlook Better In Retail Trade; Profit Rise Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There is considerable encouragement to be found in the retail picture, although retail enterprises, almost without exception, will report poorer earnings for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, according to Standard Statistics Company.

Holiday business was exceptionally good last month. Despite lower average prices than a year ago, department store dollar sales in December were probably fully up to the level of December, 1937. Part of this good showing was due to the extra shopping Saturday in 1938, but if adjustment is made for this, the decline from December, 1937, was probably only 1 per cent or 2 per cent compared with a drop of around 5 per cent in the average price level.

Inventories Low

Retail trade generally, moreover, entered the new year with exceptionally clean inventories. The heavy inventory write-downs of a year ago will not be repeated, and no more than the usual seasonal mark-downs of broken lots and abandoned lines will be necessary. Profit margins will benefit accordingly, and stores will approach the Easter season with fresh merchandise on their shelves.

Sales comparisons through the entire first quarter of the 1939 fiscal year should be good. Easter comes this year on April 9, a week earlier than last year, and as a result of this factor and of the very poor March business last year, March may make a somewhat better year-to-year comparison than April. For the three months February-April, however, a gain of at least 3 per cent in dollar sales over the corresponding 1938 period is expected, and profits will, of course, make a much larger gain.

Sectional Outlook

The upward trend in industrial production and the prevailing low prices for agricultural staples will make for a better showing by retailers in the industrial areas than by those which sell to the districts where the major cash crops—cotton and the grains, especially—are grown. The two large mail order houses, nevertheless, are expected to show better than average gains. Their operations are efficient and they have wide representation both in the industrial areas and in those rural regions which produce foods for direct sale to consumers and which consequently benefit directly from increasing business prosperity.

Variety stores have had a fairly good year, and the extent of improvement in 1939 will be moderate, as was the decline in 1938. Some betterment is looked for, but except for one or two chains which are still expanding, the tendency will be toward stability.

Department stores may be expected to show much better profits for the year as a whole, but the amount of gain cannot yet be estimated. Improvement in other divisions of retail trade is also to be expected, but in the restaurant and grocery fields, the betterment will be restricted by excessive competition.

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Odd Lot Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1939

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	1,300,000
Previous day	915,690
1939 volume to date	8,526,600
1938 volume to date	9,384,419

Stock Market Is Lower Following Attempt to Rally

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—An early rally in war shares turned out to be a dud today and the whole stock market slipped with the armament issues after publication of President Roosevelt's defense message.

Many stocks sold at new lows for the 1939 decline as the rally gains were eliminated and replaced by losses after midday. Near the final hour prices were about at the lowest of the session.

Although large-scale spending for aircraft was proposed in the message, the aviation issues dropped for net losses running to nearly 2 points. The upturn in the forenoon seemed to be motivated largely by anticipation of the message but traders returned to the selling side when the rally failed to carry on.

Expanding on the decline, transactions set a pace of about 1,300,000 shares for the day.

Leading the early comeback were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, United Aircraft, Douglas, Bendix, Sperry, Chrysler, Glenn Martin, Phelps Dodge, U. S. Rubber and Crucible.

In the curb, Bellanca ran up more than a point following the report the company had contracted tentatively for sale of 200 bombing planes to China. Also moving higher were Aluminum of America and Electric Bond & Share.

U. S. Bonds Strong

Government obligations showed strength in active maturities toward the last hour in the bond market today. Among the liveliest, gains ranged from 1-32 to 3-32.

In the foreign division, some Japanese, German and Italian loans eased after the President's re-armament message was made public. On the strong side, however, were Great Consolidated Electric Power 7s and German 5½s of '65.

The domestic list showed a mixed trend.

Down more than a point were: Walworth 4s; Cuba Northern Railway 5½s; Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, and International Mercantile Marine 6s.

Up more than half a point were: Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of May; International Paper 5s; Western Union 5s of '60; and M-K-T 5s of '62.

Old Colony Lease Suit Sent Down

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court has returned to the Connecticut Federal District Court litigation brought by the Old Colony Railroad trustees who claimed upward of $28,000,000 damages because the New Haven Railroad rejected a 99-year lease.

The District Court was instructed to proceed in accordance with the court's opinion last Tuesday in the case of the Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company. In that case the court returned the litigation for determination of damages from the time of the rejection of the lease until its statutory expiration, which was in 969 years.

Old Colony trustees appealed from the second circuit court which restricted their claims against the New Haven. Both companies are undergoing reorganization.

The $28,000,000 in claims includes rentals falling due for the unexpired period of the lease.

The lower court allowed rentals of $3,072,066, the amount due the Old Colony from the New Haven up to Sept. 30, 1937, but disallowed claims for future rent.

Wheat Prices Fail To Maintain Gains

CHICAGO, Jan. 12 (AP)—Fractional gains of as much as ½ cent could not be maintained in the wheat market today and prices slipped lower late in the session. Closing irregular.

Some of the selling was based on the less pessimistic tone of crop reports from some sections of the winter wheat belt. Security price declines discouraged buying of grains.

Wheat closed ⅜ higher to ⅝ lower compared with yesterday's finish, May 96⅛-⅜; corn unchanged to ¼ lower, May 52⅞-¾, July 53⅝; oats unchanged to ⅛ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—A quiet session in the stock market ended with mixed price changes in most groups today. A few industrials made fair gains. Oils and mines had an easier tone. Gilteedge issues reacted from early firmness. Trans-Atlantics were irregular.

Paris — The Bourse was about steady in final dealings today. Trading again was quiet. Internationals lost a little ground with Suez Canal off 40 francs. Rentes were mostly ahead. Bank of France added 25 francs.

Liverpool—For the second consecutive day wheat futures closed at the session's best levels. Final prices were up ⅜ to ⅝d. Buying reflected improved millers' demand and reports of flour sales to China, with added inquiries from that source. Bombay and scattered local buying prompted by steadier foreign cables advanced cotton futures 5 to 7 points.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston.)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	69¼	69⅝	69	69¼	— ⅛
July	69⅛	69⅜	68⅞	69⅛	— ⅛
Sept.	70⅜	70⅝	70	70⅛	— ⅛

Corn

May	53	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	
July	54⅛	54⅜	53⅞	53⅞	—.00⅛
Sept.	54⅝	55⅛	54⅞	54⅞	—.00⅛

Oats

May	29¾	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
July	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27⅝	
Sept.	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	

Rye

May	47¼	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛	—.00½
July	47⅞	48⅜	47⅞	48⅛	—.00¼

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston.)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March (new)	12.08	12.10	11.75	11.96	—.07
June (new)	12.42	12.44	12.07	12.25	—.10
Sept. (new)	12.76	12.76	12.40	12.42	—.28

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	57	57	57	— ⅛
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾			
52	38	Acme Steel (1)					
12⅝	8¼	Adams Exp (1.20a)	3	41	40⅝	40⅝	—2
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼a)	9	10⅜	1	1	— ⅛
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)		21	21	21	— ⅛
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (3a)	3	26	5	5	Dec 31
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	9	63½	60¾	60¾	—1
3⅝	6⅝	Alaska Juneau (1)	4	1	1	1	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Allegheny Corp	17	9⅛	8¾	8¾	Jan 11
73⅝	51½	Allegheny pf xw	2				— ⅛
17⅞	6½	Allegheny pf $30 ww	17	12⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅞
21½	7¾	Allegheny pf $40 ww	4	13⅝	11	12	— ⅝
29¾	4⅝	Allegheny pr pf	2	16⅛	15	15⅝	— ⅝
14¼	4½	Allegheny-Lud Steel	9	25¼	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
97	124	Allen Industries	1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	7	Al Chem & Dye (6)		184	184	184	—1½
4⅝	8⅛	Allied Kid (1⅝)	4	1	11½	11½	— ⅝
31½	4⅝	Allied Mills (⅝a)	6	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
70½	38	Allied Stores	30	10⅜	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
55⅝	34¼	Allied St pf (5)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	—1
20	11⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅜)	25	43⅛	42	42⅛	Jan 11
3⅜	1¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	19	19	19	Jan 9
24	10	Amal Leather					
78	55	Amal Leather pf	6	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
38½	22	Amerada Corp (3)	1	18	18	18	Jan
23⅛	10	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	41	68	68	68	
14⅜	6¾	Am Bk Note (.10g)		22	22	22	—1¼
52	33¼	Am Bosch	7	16⅛	15½	15½	
10⅝	7⅜	Am Brake Shoe (1)	6	7¾	7	7	— ⅛
76⅛	60¼	Am Can (4)	6	48⅜	47⅛	47½	— ⅛
34⅛	12⅝	Am Can pf (7)	10	98⅝	97	97	— ⅝
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½ex)	3	175	175	175	Jan 11
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Cbl (1.70e)	17	31½	29⅞	30	
117	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	12	48⅛	48⅛	48½	—1
25	88⅛	Am Chicle (4a)	1	21½	05	1	
5	4½	Am Colortype	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
16¾	8⅛	Am Comi Alcohol	2	120	120	120	Jan 10
6⅜	2½	Am Crystal Sugar	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am Encaus Filtng	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jan 10
8¼	2¼	Am European	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & For Power	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 30
25⅛	13½	Am & F P $6 pf	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	3¼	3¼	13¾	—1¾
5	9	Am & F P 2 pf	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
5⅞	2	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
36	12	Am Hide & Leather	1	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅜
45½	30¾	Am Hide & L pf (3ex)	9	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	30⅝	30	30	— ¼
2¾	1¼	Am Ice	1	45½	5½	45½	
20⅛	2⅜	Am Ice pf	3	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
8¾	4⅛	Am International	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
30⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	21	25½	25½	25½	—1½
79	44	Am Locomot pf	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
17⅜	10	Am M & F Pr (.20g)	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
45	23	Am M & Metal	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
22	99½	Am Meter (2)	1	36	36	36	
7½	3¼	Am Met 6% pf (6)		18½	18½	18½	Dec 13
47⅜	19	Am Power & Lt	19	6	5⅝	5⅝	
47½	6⅛	Am P&L $6pf(⅝ak)	1	39	38	38	—2¼
19⅛	9	Am P&L $5pf(⅝ak)	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—1¼
14½	13	Am Rad & St S	101	16⅝	15⅝	16	— ⅛
80⅜	58	Am Roll Mill	45	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	
20⅞	12	Am Roll Mill pf		70	70	70	Jan 11
3½	1⅜	Am Sal Razor (1.60)	9	14⅜	14	14	Jan 11
58⅜	28⅛	Am Seating (.50e)		18	18½	18½	Jan 11
140	103	Am Smelt & R (5g8)	43	49⅜	47¼	48¼	— ⅛
61¾	45¾	Am Smelt & R pf (7)		133	1.25⅜	1.25⅜	—1¾
40¾	16⅜	Am Snuff Co (3a)	15	64	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅜
11¾	6⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	55	36⅝	35½	36¼	+ ⅛
19	22	Am Stores	12	9⅝	9	9	
31	19⅛	Am Stove (.40e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 11
117⅛	82	Am Sugar Ref	1	¼			
50⅛	123⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	90	88½	89¾	— ¼
50¼	111	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
68⅛	38	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	151	149¾	149¾	— ⅝
91⅝	58¼	Am Tobacco (6)	6	86⅝	85½	85½	
152	130	Am Tob B (5)		8	8	8	
9½	2⅞	Am Tob pf (8)	1	146	146	146	
16⅛	6	Am Type Fdrs	2	7⅛	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
7	68	Am Water Wks	76	13⅜	12½	13	— ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	3	3	3	Jan 11
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	3	5¾	5½	5¾	— ¾
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc Lead & S	30	41¾	39	40½	— ¾
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
42¼	2⅛	Anaconda (.50e)	230	33⅜	31	31¾	— ⅛
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	52	52	52	—1½
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (1.45e)	2	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
20½	10	Andres Copper (¼e)	1	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
4½	2	A P W Paper	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 9
037⅛	82	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
7	3⅞	Armour Del of (7)	3	103⅛	103	103⅛	Jan 11
72	28⅝	Armour Ill	15	5½	5½	5½	
94½	60	Armour Ill pr pf	3	48	47½	48	—1¼
59⅜	24¼	Armour Ill pf		60	60	60	
13	5½	Armstr ng Cork (4ae)	22	52½	49½	49¾	—1¾
6¾	2⅜	Artloid Const (.5ae)	1	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	4	Artloom Corp					
75	62	Assd Dry Goods	14	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
13½	48	Assd D G 1 pf (6)		70	70	70	
59½	27	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan
44⅞	22¾	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan 3
72	40	Atch T & S F	30	38½	37	37½	Dec 30
30	14	Atl Coast Line	7	66¼	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	17	25⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	7			
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	11	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅜	Atlas Corp (.5ae)	1	107½	107½	107½	
48⅛	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	21	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
68	36	Atlas Powd (2¼ak)	2	44	44	44	Jan 11
8	4½	Atlas Tack	3	63½	62½	62½	+ ½
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 11
8½	2½	Aust Nicholls	1	3¼	3	4	
		Aviation Cp (.18½e)	93	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛

17¼	5	Bald Loco ct					
11	4½	Balt & Ohio	111	15¼	14	14¾	+ ⅛
23¾	5⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	29	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	16	9	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	7	19¾	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	1	3	3	3	
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	20	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
21	9	Baruk Cigar (¾a)	19	19⅜	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
102	90½	Beat Cre pf ww (5)		99	99	99	Dec
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124	124	124	Jan 7
9	4¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	2	7½	7½	7½	Jan 11
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)		72¾	72¾	72¾	Jan 11
29½	6⅝	Bendix Aviation	188	26⅞	24⅝	25¾	— ⅜
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	10	20	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
26	26⅜	Best & Co (.65e)	8	51½	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
78⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	209	75⅜	71½	73⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (7)	5	18	18	18	
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	113	113	113	
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	4	24½	23	23	— ⅛
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (⅝e)	4	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	10⅝	Blaw-Knox	15	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
35⅞	19	Boeing Airplane	79	32½	29⅝	30¼	— ⅜
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (1½e)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 11
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	1	14	14	14	
19⅝	5	Borden Co (1.40e)	12	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
4¾	1½	Borg-Warner (2a)	30	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
8	4	Boston & Maine	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8⅜	4	Bower Roll B (½g)	1	5	5	5	
16	5⅜	Brewing Corp (.4e)	15	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅝	Bridgeport Brass	32	14½	13⅞	14	
49½	20	Briggs Mfg (1e)	3	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
43	28	Briggs & Strat (2)	55	36⅝	35½	36¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	9⅝	9	9	
12	3⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 11
14¾	5⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	¼			
46¼	16⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	9½	9	9	
3⅜	10⅜	Bklyn-M Tr pf	10	12	11⅝	12	Jan 5
41	27⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	2	37½	37½	37½	—1¼
15½	5⅝	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	8	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅜
15⅜	5⅜	Brun wick-Balke(1e)	2	33	33	33	— ⅜
7½	3¼	Bucyrus-Erie	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
29	13¼	Budd Mfg	25	12	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
39	15½	Budd Wheel	53	7¾	6¾	7	
16⅜	6¼	Bullard Co	14	5¼	9	5	
22¼	14½	Bulova Watch (2)	10	27⅜	25½	25½	— ⅛
3½	1½	Burlingt Mills (1)	3	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
10	5⅝	Burr Add Mach(½e)	11	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
24	16⅜	Bush Terminal	1	15⅝	15½	15⅝	Jan
037⅛	82	Butler Bros	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅞	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	6	Butler Bros pf Zinc	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
22	13	Byers (AM) Co	1	21	21	21	
		Byron Jackson (1¼e)	8	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
			4	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 10

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 31
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	9	16	15¼	15¾	
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	47	19¼	18¼	18½	— ⅝
8⅝	5	Canadian Pacific	41	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
42	21	Carpenter Steel (1.40)	2	7¾	7¼	7¼	Jan
22½	12⅜	Carrier Corp (.05e)	47	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
07½	62½	Case (JI) Co (8e)	1	88	88	88	
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	7	89¾	89	89	—1⅜
106⅜	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	44¾	44	44¾	— ⅛
96	82	Celanese Corp		1.21½	1.21½	1.21½	Jan
19⅛	12⅜	Celanese pr pf (7)	45	22⅞	21	21½	—1
28	18⅞	Celotex Corp					Jan 6
5⅝	2	Cent Aguirre (1½)	19	17½	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅝
14	6⅛	Cent Foundry	1	2½	½	½	
8¾		Cent R R N J	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6⅞	3¼	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	
59¼	26¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12½	4½	Cerro de Pasco (1g)	8	48	47	47⅜	— ⅝
33⅛	18	Certain-teed Prod	18	12	11⅝	11⅞	
12⅜	6	Champ Pap & F	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
38⅛	22	Checker Cab	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 10
88	70	Ches & Ohio (4g8)	56	36¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅛
48⅝	20	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	
1⅛	⅛	Ches Corp (½g8)	4	2¾	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill		½	½	½	
⅝	⅛	Chi & E Ill pf		½	½	½	
5¼	1	Chi & N West	5	3¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
1	¼	Chi & N West pf	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
5⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	⅛	Chi Great W pf	2	¼	¼	¼	
1	⅛	Chi Mail Order	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P	3	12½	12	12	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	8	½	½	½	
19¾	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	11	18¼	17½	17½	— ⅝
39⅝	21	Chi Pn I ex pf (3)		37½	36⅝	36⅝	Jan 5
47	17⅝	Chi Pn I pf stf (2½)	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 5
1¼	¼	Chi Rock Is & Pac	6	48	48	48	Jan 10
5⅝	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1		C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅜	⅝	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 10
19¼	2	Chick Cot Oil (⅝a8)	8	8½	8¼	8¼	Dec
13½	3½	Childs Co	15	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
			6	12¼	11¾	11¾	

88⅛	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (3e)	370	77⅝	73¼	76¼	+ ½
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	4	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
8½		City Stores	4	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
57½	10⅝	Clark Equip (⅝e)	5	4	4	4	Jan 11
30½	15½	Clev Graph Br (1e)	3	22¼	2	2	Jan 10
80¼	32½	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	5	27⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
25⅜	10⅛	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	14	57	55	55½	
142⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	74	59	57½	58	— ¾
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	1.10	1.70	1.30	— ⅛
17	7⅞	Colgate-Palm (½ea)	3	60	.60	60	+ 2
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	4	.37½	13½	3½	— ⅛
39¾	3½	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	2	1.2½	1.2½	1.2½	Jan 11
23½	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	5	.25½	.2	.32	— ⅛
22⅜	13½	Col Br'east A (1¼e)	6	1.0⅜	20	20	— ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'east B (1¼e)	4	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
9⅛	3½	Colum Gas & El	2	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	70	7	6⅝	6⅝	
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% fl)	3	78	77⅜	78	+ ⅜
35⅝	35½	Col Pict pf (2%)	2	13½	12	13	— ⅛
98⅛	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	9	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	Dec
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	2	89	88½	89	+ ⅛
108⅝	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	15	62⅞	61¼	62⅛	— ⅛
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	1	1.5⅝	1.5⅛	1.5⅜	Jan 10
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	8	56⅞	55⅝	56⅜	
12¾	5⅛	Comi Solvents	1	107¼	107¼	107½	Jan 11
2½	1	Com'with & South	76	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
55¾	25	Com & So pf (4a8)	36	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
58	22⅛	Com'with Edis (1.60)	23	47¾	47	47	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Conde Nast					
19⅜	15	Congol Nairn (⅝e)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6¾	6	Congress Cigar	6	18	37½	17½	— ⅛
10⅜	4¼	Consol Aircraft (⅛e)	3	7⅛	7	7	Dec
34¼	17	Consol Cigar (½g)	35	23⅛	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
104	88⅞	Consol Edison (2)	119	8	8	8	— ⅛
23⅝		Consol Edison pf (5)	9	31¼	29¾	30½	+ ⅛
12¼	4½	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅜	3⅛	Consol Film Ind pf(1e)	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
40⅝	7	Consol Laundries	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7	3½	Consol (.80)	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
98⅝	78	Consol'n Coal pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 10
17¾	9¾	Consum Pow pf(4½)	7	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
26⅜	8⅝	Container Corp	16	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
13⅜	8⅜	Cont Bak A	12	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
104½	65½	Cont Bak B	7	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
49	37½	Cont Bak pf (8)	15	36⅛	35	35½	—1½
116	107	Cont Can (2e)	2	89½	89½	89½	— ½
111⅞	8	Cont Can pf (4½)	11	42	41¼	41¾	— ⅛
36⅛	21¼	Cont Diam Fiber	1	1.13½	1.13½	1.13½	Jan 9
3½		Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	9	9	9	— ⅜
35⅜	21¼	Cont Motors	3	34	34	34	+ ⅛
29½	10	Cont Oil Del (1)	501	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
70⅜	53	Cont Steel (1e)	18	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Corn Products (3)	7	27	26

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

British Business Revival Expected By Midland Bank

LONDON—Five out of six main factors in the immediate past that have been adverse to British trade recovery have recently changed for the better.

Detailed arguments in favor of this encouraging view are to be found in the current Monthly Review of the Midland Bank, the biggest of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

These factors are (1) the situation in the Far East in which no improvement has taken place, and that in (2) the United States, where the Bank sees signs of betterment, also as regards the world fall in commodity prices, (4) rise in costs of production, (5) overvaluation of the pound in terms of the dollar, and (6) political uncertainties in all of which the Bank thinks that conditions have become more favorable than in the immediate past.

Regarding the Far East, the Bank says, "He would be a bold man who would foretell any early improvement from the point of view of the British export trade."

Sees U. S. Recovery Gaining

Concerning the United States, the Bank remarks: "Recovery, at first hesitant but gradually gaining speed and strength, seems to have established itself in the United States. This, moreover, is not based simply on enlarged consumer demand due to lavish Government disbursements for relief; it consists to some extent in an expansion of capital construction, which may continue more rapidly, if, as seems to be anticipated, the relations between Government and business become more conducive to enterprise.

"The American recovery must exert a powerful influence on conditions in Great Britain, not only because it tends to enlarge the external demand for British goods and for raw materials from a wide circle of countries which in turn buy from Great Britain, but also because of the infectious character of a more optimistic feeling on the part of the investor and the entrepreneur. Incidentally, the Anglo-American trade agreement, which may be expected to come into force very shortly, is calculated to contribute toward expansion of trade over a wide area, and an extensive range of commodities."

British Price Fall Checked

In the matter of prices and costs the Bank says: "The fall in the general level of primary commodity prices which began in the autumn of 1937 and lowered the British official index number by more than 10 per cent, appears to have been checked, though some commodities, notably wheat and cotton, still suffer from market weakness due to persistent excess of supplies. Meanwhile wage and other costs in Great Britain have been passing through a period of relative stability, though from various points suggestions are heard that not stability, but positive reduction, is necessary, in some directions on the side of wages, in others on the side of semi-manufactured materials.

"The index numbers for the main groups of industrial commodities are of interest here: up till the latest official return, for October, the index for manufactured goods had been stable for the preceding half-year, and that for intermediate products for almost as long; basic materials reached their lowest point in June, and subsequently fluctuated with a slight upward tendency. Taking the 1930 average as 100, the three index numbers for October were, respectively, 111.6, 103.7, and 91.1.

"As the fall in the basic group was naturally much the heaviest, an appreciable rise could probably be readily absorbed, and the benefits to this country's customers, and indirectly to Great Britain herself, would probably far outweigh the disadvantage of a small possible addition to costs."

Cautiously Optimistic

As for the exchange situation, the Bank says: "The recent adjustment of the dollar-sterling rate has probably removed the greater part, if not perhaps the whole, of the former overvaluation of sterling, and a major consequence is to place Great Britain in a better position to compete in world markets."

In the matter of political uncertainties, the Bank says: "No one will deny the easing of immediate tension, and few would question that the prospects have become somewhat more hopeful for the gradual discovery, by honest search and unremitting effort, of a solution for the complex international problems which plague all countries alike."

Going on to consider whether the changes that have taken place have been sufficient to lead to expectation of anything of the nature of a trade boom, the bank is cautiously optimistic. "Our view," is says, "is that the modifications have not yet been so marked as to warrant such a pronounced change in the outlook. On the other hand, they have been sufficiently important to justify expectation of some revival in business in the fairly near future."

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	20¾	22¾
do 6% pf	110	...
do 7% pf	131	...
Brock Gas	4¼	5¾
Central Me Pwr 6% pf	78	83
do 7% pf	88	93
Cent. Vt Pub. Serv 6% pf	101	105
Conn. Powr	45½	48½
East Util. Assoc.	26	28
do convert	3	4
Fall River G. Wks	12¼	15¼
Fitchburg G. & El	42	46
Green Mt. Powr pf	82	86
Harris Elec.	61½	64½
Haverhill Elec.	33¾	36½
Haverhill Gas	7½	9½
Holyoke Wat Powr.	15¼	18¼
Lawrence G&L	41	44
Lowell Elec.	43	47
Lynn Gas & Elec.	76½	82½
Mass. Powr. & Lt. pf	19¼	21¼
Mass. Util. Assoc. pf	26½	28¾
N. E. G & El 5½% pf	16¼	19¼
N. E. Powr. Assoc	11¾	14¾
do 6% pf	56½	59½
N. E. Pub. Serv.	1¼	2¼
do 7% pr ln.	35½	38½
do 6% pr. ln.	33½	36½
do 7% pref.	9½	12½
do 6% pf	8½	10½
Nor Bos Lt Prop. pf	51	54
Providence Gas	7½	8½
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf	103½	106½
do $5 pf	91	...
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf	31	33½
Reconstruction Fin. Corp. pf.	10	11½
Springfield Gas	9½	11½
Taunton Gas & El. pr. pf.	104	...
Mass. Cos.	20¼	33¾

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 3¼s '45-53	110.3	110	110.2
2 3¼s '46-44	110.5	110.5	110.5
2 2¾s '47-45	107.12	107.12	107.12
2 3¾s '56-46	113.20	113.20	113.20
1 3¼s '49-46	109.18	109.18	109.18
8 4¼s '52-47	119.3	119.3	119.3
25 2s '47	102.11	102.11	102.11
3 2½s '48	105.13	105.13	105.13
4 2½s '53-49	102.27	102.24	102.27
17 2¾s '54-51	104.12	104.12	104.12
39 2¾s '60-55	104.26	104.21	104.26
1 2¾s '59-56	103.16	103.16	103.16
11 2¾s '65-60	103.28	102.26	102.26
2 2¾s '63-58	103	103	103

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3s '47-42	106.3	106.3	106.3
1 3s '47-42	105.4	105.4	105.4

Home Owners' Loan

4 Alleghany cv 5s '49	71⅜	70¾	70¾
6 Alleghany cv 5s '44	82	81⅝	81⅝
5 3s '52-44	107.4	107.4	107.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	36½	36½	36½
8 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¾	109½	109½
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	52½	52	52
10 Am IGCh cv 5½s '49	101⅝	101⅝	101¾
8 Am Int 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Am T&T 5½s '43	112	111¾	111⅞
19 Am T&T 3¼s '66	106¼	106	106¼
18 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅛	107	107⅛
5 Am WW&E 6s '75	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅜	98	98⅜
8 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97⅞	98
15 AT&SF 4s '95	108¾	108½	108¾
20 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	102	101⅝	101⅝
3 AT&SFRkyM 4s'65	98½	98¼	98½
1 A C Line 1st4s'52	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 ACL cit 4s '52	71¼	71¼	71¼
2 A C Line 4½s'64	68¼	68	68
1 Atl&Dan 1st4s'48	34	34	34
11 Atl Gul&W 5s'59	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
11 Atl Refin 3s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 B&O rfg 6s'95	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
13 B&O rfg 5s '95	20¼	19½	19½
34 B&O 5s'96 P	19¼	19	19
1 B&O 5s 99F ct	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
39 B&O 5s 2000 D	18¾	18	18⅛
74 B&O cv 4½s'60	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 B&O 4s '48	56¼	55	55
50 B&O SPLE&WY '41	50	49⅞	50
12 B&O 5s S W2'50	37	36	37
7 B&O 5s'sw'50 ct	37	36⅛	37
13 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	107⅞	107½	107⅞
16 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	102½	102⅜	102⅜
22 Beth Stl 3¼s'52	99⅞	99½	99⅝
4 Boston&Me 5s'67	27	26½	27
1 Bkly City RR 5s'41	50	50	50
3 Bkly Edis 3¾s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
8 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	72⅛	71¾	71¾
2 Bkly Un Gas6s'47	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Bkly P Gas 5s'45	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 Brown Shoe 3¾s'50	107	107	107
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	27½	27½	27½
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	93	92¾	92¾
1 Cal Packing 5s'50	117¼	117¼	117¼
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115⅜	115½	115½
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115½	115⅜	115½
10 Can Pac 5s '54	99½	99	99½
3 Can Pac 4½s'60	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜
53 Can Pac 4s perp	81⅞	81½	81½
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	6	6	6
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6	6	6
3 Cen Ill E&C 5s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75⅛	74⅞	74⅞
3 Cen P Thru h 4s 49 '54	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	26	26	26
3 Cha P&F (38) 4¾s '50	101½	101	101
8 C&O 4½s '92	120	120	120
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	97¾	97¾	97¾
31 C&O 3⅛s '96 E	97½	97½	97½
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	98⅝	98	98⅛
4 CB&Q 4½s '77	93	93	93
41 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¼	99	99¼
20 CB&Q 4s '49 Ill	103¾	103½	103¾
9 CB&Q 3½s '49 Ill	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
23 Chi & Alt 3s '51	20½	20	20
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	20½	20½	20½
16 Chic Gt West 4s '59	23¼	22¾	23
21 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10¾	9⅞	9⅞
17 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3	3
2 CM&StP 4½s '89 E	26¼	26	26
11 CM&SP gen 4s '89	26¼	25¾	26¼
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10¼	10¼	10¼
9 Chi&NW gm 5s '37	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
17 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9	9	9
11 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9¼	9¼	9¼
15 Chi&NW 4s '87	15	15	15
2 Chi&NW 3½s '87	15	15	15
1 CRI&P 4½s '52M	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
5 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3½	3½	3½
4 CRI&P 4s '88	16½	16½	16½
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106	105¾	106
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Ch &W Ind 4s '52	90	90	90
1 Cinn Gas&El 3½s '57	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 CinUnTerm5s '57 C	108	108	108
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	58½	58	58
4 Clev Elev Ill 3¾s '65	105	100	100
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	82	82	82
2 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	88¼	88¼	88¼
10 ClevUnTerm5s '73	79¾	79	79
7 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	75	74	74
31 Colmbia Gs 5s '52 May	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
40 Colmbia G 5s 1981	95⅜	95	95¼
13 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '6	110½	110	110½
26 Com'lCred 3¼s '51	104⅜	104	104
1 Com'l Cred 2¾s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Com'l Inv Tr 2½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
85 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	109⅝	109	109
25 Comwlth E 4s '81	107⅜	107	107¼
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	108	108	108
6 Con Edis 2¾s '45	106½	106	106½
26 Son Edis 3½s '48	106⅝	106½	106⅝
13 Con Edis 3½s'58	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
6 Con Edis 3½s'56	106¼	106	106
30 Con Gil cv 3½s'51	104	103¾	104
9 Consum Pow 3½s'70	108⅝	108¼	108¼
36 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	104⅝	104½	104⅝
1 Container Cor 6s'46	204	204	204
15 Continent Oil 2¾s'48	109¼	109	109
6 Crane Co 3½s'51	105	105	105
12 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	33	32	32
1 Cuba R R 6s'46	24½	24½	24½
1 Cuba R R 5s'52	38	38	38
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	62¼	60½	60½
7 D&RG 4s'36	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 D&RG W 5s'55 asd	5⅛	5	5
13 D&RG West 5s'78	9	9	9
7 Det Ed 4½s'61	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
2 Det Ed 4s'65	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	88	88	88
5 Erie rfg 5s'67	13	12¾	12¾
3 Erie rfg 5s'75	13	12¾	13
10 Erie gen 5s'20 A 4s'96	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
15 Erie cv 4s'53 A	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
2 Erie & Jer 6s'55	45½	45½	45½
5 Fairbks Morse 4s'56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Fed L&C 5s'42	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Fed L&C 4½s'42	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	8¼	6¾	6¾
2 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104	104	104
1 GenMotAc 3½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Gen Stl Cst 5½s'49	63¼	63¼	63¼
10 Goodrich 4½s'56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Goodrich 6s'45	100½	100½	100½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	92½	92	92
2 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	84	83½	83½
15 Gt Nor 3½s'61	102	101⅝	101⅝
27 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99⅛	98½	99
24 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	87	86½	87
3 Gulf St Util 4s '66	107½	107½	107½
7 Hackens Wat 4s '52	29-32	29-32	29-32
2 HockCo 1st mtg '44	70½	70	70½
1 HousOilTex 5½s'40	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33½	33½	33½
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	44¼	44	44¼
5 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12½	12½	12½
1 IllBelTel 3½s'70B	112	112	112
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	58½	58½	58½
22 Ill Cen 4s '53	5½	56	56
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	59	58½	58¾
26 Ill Cen 4½s'66	50½	49½	50¼
8 Ill Cen 5s '55	68¾	68¼	68¼
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	57	56	56
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	52¼	51	51
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	60	60	60
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	58¼	58¼	58¼
12 Interb Rtr rfg 5s '66	61	60½	60½
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	88	88	88
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	102½	102½	102½
1 Int Gt Nor 4½s 52	3¾	3½	3½
9 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	75¾	75½	75¾
9 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	59	58¾	59
1 Int Paper 5s '55	92¼	91¾	92¼
21 Int Paper 5s'47	99	97½	99
1 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	89½	89½	90
8 Int T&T 4½s'52	65	64¼	64¼
13 Int T&T 5s '55	67	66½	66¾
2 KCFS & Mem 4s '36	34	34	34
9 K C South 5s '50	69½	69	69
12 K S South 3s '50	70¾	70¼	70¼
5 K C Term 4s '60	109¾	109½	109½
10 Keith B Ph 6s '46	95	95	95
3 Kings Co El 5s '54	98	98	98
7 Koppers Co 4s '51	101	101	101
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	130	103	103
8 Lac Gas 5s '39	82	81¾	82
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	55	55	55
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	17	17	17
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20½	20	20
4 Loews 3½s '46	100¼	100¼	100½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s A9 st	80½	80½	80½
1 Louisa&Ark 5s '69	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90	89½	89½
11 Lou&N gn 4s '40	100	99⅝	99⅝
1 Lou&NSo 2d M 4s '52	72	72	72
5 Maine Cen 4½s'60	42¼	42	43½
11 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31¼	31	31¼
3 Mnhat Ry 4s 90 ct	28½	28½	28½
4 Met Ed 4½s '68	110½	110½	110½
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7	7	7
9 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7	6¾	6¾
6 M-K-T 5s 5s '62A	34⅜	33¾	34¼
7 M-K-T ad 5s '67	15⅜	15¼	15¼
25 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3⅝	3½	3½
7 Mo Pac 5s '65A	20½	20½	20½
29 MoPac 5s '77F	20¾	20½	20½
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20½	20½	20½
1 Mo Pac 5s '80H	20½	20½	20½
64 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20¾	20½	20½
17 Mo Pac 5s '81 J ct	20	20	20
15 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	8¾	8½	8½
2 Mob&Mont 5s&7	21	20½	21
6 Mob&Ob 5s '23	21	20½	20½
2 Mob&O 4½s'77	27	26½	27
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	53	53	53
1 Monogah Ry 4s '60	104	104	104
5 MonWPa Pub 5½ 6s&5	103½	103½	103½
8 Mont Pow 3½s'66	107⅜	107¼	107¼
7 Monreal Tr 5s '41	97	97	97
3 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	44	44	44
2 MorOEssex3½s2000	85¾	85¼	85¼
3 MountStTaT 3¾s63	106¼	106¼	106¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
24 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	105⅞	104⅞	104¾
4 Nat Dist Pr 4½s45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Nat Gypsum 4½s50	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Natl Steel 4s '65	109⅛	-09	109
1 New Eng T&T5s52	125	125	125
1 NEngT& T4½s61B	125¼	125¼	125¼
1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	103½	103½	103½
8 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104¼	104	104
5 N Ori & NE 4½s82	53	52½	52½
5 NO Tex&M 5½s54	34	36	36
2 NO Tex&M 5s55A	33½	33¼	33½
7 NO Tex&M 5s54B	35½	35½	35½
1 NO Tex & M 4½s56	34	34	34
11 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63	62¼	63
24 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58½	58	58
7 NYC cn 4s '98	60½	59	60
16 NYC 3¾s '46	77	76¾	77
15 NYC cv 3½s '52	67	66¼	66¼
10 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58¼	57½	57½
5 NYC&HR 4½s '97	83½	83½	83½
3 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	66	66	66
11 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	62½	62	62
41 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	54	53½	53½
46 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	105	105	105
3 NY Edis 3¼s'65	108	108	108
3 NY Edis 3¼s'66	109	109	109
5 NY G El H&P 4s'49	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 NY LE&WD&I 5s'43	50	50	50
9 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	15¼	15	15
7 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	24½	24¼	24¼
14 NYNH&H 4½s'67	15⅝	15	15
1 NYNH&H 4s'56	13	13	13
1 NYNH&H 3½s'47	13	13	13
12 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	8	7¾	8
9 NY O&W gen 4s'55	5	4½	4½
1 N Y & R Gas 6s'51 A	95	93	95
32 NY Steam 3½s'63	102¾	102	103⅜
4 NY Tel 4½s'39	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 NY W&Bost 4½s'56	4	4	4
13 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	15¼	15	15
3 Norf & W 4s'96	119½	119	119
6 Nor Am Co 5s'61	104	10	4 104
10 Nor Pac 4s 2047	66½	65½	66
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59¼	59	59
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	83½	83¾	83¾
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	49¾	49¾	49¾
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
18 Ohio Ed 5s '65	107½	107½	107½
22 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	102	101⅞	102
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
6 Or-Wash-RR&N4s'61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62	79¾	79¾	79¾
6 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	107½	107¼	107¼
27 Pac G & E 2¾s'61	110	109¾	109¾
4 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112¾	112½
2 Pac T & T 3½s '66 B	100½	100½	100½
1 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
5 Para Pict cv 3½s '47	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Pen Co 3½s '44 D	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pen Co 4s '52 E	99¾	99¾	99¾
33 Pen Co 4s '63	99¾	99¾	99¾
31 Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	96½	96½	96½
31 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	106¼	106	106
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	105¼	105	105¼
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	110	110	110
45 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	98¾	98¼	98¾
14 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	85⅝	85¼	85⅞
6 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	93½	93½	93½
2 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	93¾	93¼	93¼
2 Pen RR 3¾s'Sk '70	87¼	86¾	87¼
2 Pen RR 3½s'52	83	82⅝	83
1 Peo GL & C Chi 5s '47	113½	113½	113½
7 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	113½	112¾	113½
3 Ph Bal & W 4½s 'B1 D	104¾	104½	104½
27 Phila Co 5s '67	99⅝	99½	99⅝
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	12	12	12
6 Phillips Pet 3s'48	111½	111½	111½
21 PCC&SL 5s'75 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
26 PCC&StL 4½s'77	95½	94½	95½
8 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	60	59	59⅝
9 Port Ri A Tob 6s'42 st	40	40	40
4 Porto Rico Ry 6s'42	42	42	43
35 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	15	14⅞	14⅞
10 Potomac El P 3½s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Radio Keith 6s'51	75	75	75
9 Readg 4½s'97A	72½	72½	72½
5 Readg 4½s'97B	72	72	72
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	57	57	57
22 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	102½	102½	102½
10 Republic Steel 5½s'54	107	107	107
17 Repub Steel 4½s'61	93½	93	93
10 Republic Steel 4½s'56	94½	93¾	94½
2 StLIM&SRy&G '33	43½	43½	43½
2 StLPeo&NW5s'48	15	15	15
4 St L S 5s'50B	13½	12¾	12¾
1 StLSF 5s B'50 ct	12½	12½	12½
7 St L S 4½s'78	13½	12½	12½
6 StLSF4½s'Tact st	12	12	12
15 St L S 4s '50 A	12½	12¼	12¼
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	14	14	14
8 St L SW 1st 4s'89	60	59½	59¾
3 St L SW 2nd 4s'89	35¾	35½	35½
1 StP&SC 8½'Sp'41	8	7⅞	8
4 StPaul UnDep 5s'72	116	116	116
106 Shell Un 3½s '51	104¾	104½	104½
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	104	104	104
4 Sodony Vac Oil3½s'50	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	106⅝	106½	106½
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	101½	101½	101½
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	101½	101½	101½
10 Sou Pac 4½s '68	52¼	52	52
10 Sou Pac 4½s'81	51½	51⅛	51⅛
27 So Pac 4½s'69	26	26	26
3 So Pac rfg 4s '55	69¼	69	69
4 So Pac clt 4s '49	54	54	54
25 So Pac 3½s '46	62	62	62
3 So Pac 4½s conv '77	54¾	54¾	54¾
3 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
4 South Ry 6½s '56	74½	74	74½
2 South Ry gen 6s'56	72	72	72
11 South Ry cn 5s '94	85	85	85
30 South Ry gen 4s '56	58¾	57⅝	58
10 So Ry 4s 85 L '51	71	71	71
5 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	105	104⅞	105
18 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	106¾	105½	105½
7 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	103⅞	103⅜	103⅝
4 Studebaker cv 6s '45	80¾	80½	80½
2 Ten El Pow 6s'47 A	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	84	84	84
4 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	81	81	81
5 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	84½	84½	84½
11 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8½	8½	8½
1 Third Ave 4s '60	40	40	40
4 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	106½	106½	106½
5 Un El Mo 3¾s '67	108½	108½	108½
18 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	116½	116¼	116⅝
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112¾	112¾	112¾
6 Un Pac

Security Pay Spreads Out To Reach Western States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — All "Far Western" states—except Montana—are now paying unemployment insurance benefits under the national and enabling state social security statutes. These benefits are now available to "eligible workers" who through no fault of their own lose their jobs in businesses coming under the law. This area includes a population of over 22,000,000 persons.

Alaska and Hawaii also began their benefits the first of the year, and Montana joins the ranks July 1, 1939. Four of these Western States —Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, and Washington — entered the lists of paying unemployment insurance this month when State employment offices began accepting the first applications from the eligible unemployed.

Inquiry Advised

From the headquarters of the Social Security Board here in San Francisco it is urged that all workers and employers not fully familiar with their rights and obligations under employment insurance "get in touch with their nearest employment office."

The headquarters also points out that "although all the Western States now beginning to pay benefits have attempted to inform workers of their rights, it is generally recognized that every new program requires a great deal of educational work to achieve the general understanding necessary for its smooth functioning." Thus the urge for inquiry wherever possible.

The officials in this area stress that unemployment insurance was not originally designed as a relief program. Rather they reassert "it is intended as compensation for working people who suffer the accident of unemployment, and that eligible workers are entitled to benefits as a right and not as a matter of need."

"Furthermore," they state, "while often popularly regarded as intended for the man in overalls, unemployment compensation benefits offer an equal protection for the white collar worker and for women employees as well as men. It covers all workers regardless of age, if employed by firms subject to the State law."

Here on the western slope insurance benefits to the unemployed under this law began a year ago in California, Oregon, Arizona, and Utah where unemployment insurance laws had at that time been in operation for the required preparatory two-year period. Idaho entered the paying stage last Sept. 1, and New Mexico on Dec. 1.

In the State of Washington, the law, estimated to cover about 300,000 workers, has developed an unemployment trust fund of $16,398,703.57 according to Social Security Board figures. At the same time Colorado's fund amounted to $7,737,339.07, Wyoming's to $2,076,632.95, and Nevada's to $1,288,243.43. These figures are of Oct. 30. The funds from all these states are expected to be substantially higher with the collection of unemployment insurance taxes for the last quarter of 1938.

It is pointed out at the Board headquarters here that although all Western States have privately estimated the number of unemployed workers expected to apply for benefits during the early months of 1939 they are cognizant of the fact that "the best estimate may be quickly upset by a sharp turn in the business trend of some important state industry." This was in answer to the question of how many persons in the 11 Western States would benefit immediately from the working of the unemployment insurance acts.

Part Markets Play

The reply focuses attention upon the great part national and world markets play on the individual jobs in any given industry. For example, here in the West, which produces such basic commodities as copper, lead, silver, zinc, lumber, fish, and petroleum, the area generally depends for its markets upon the industrial East, and the export markets of the world.

"And," emphasize Social Security officials, "employment trends are usually governed by events far outside the Western States, although that is not always the case."

Summarizing the experiences in approximately 30 states which began paying unemployment benefits some time during 1938, the Social Security Board here reports that $368,000,000 in benefits were paid by the end of November, and that about 3,500,000 jobless workers have drawn benefits for varying periods of partial or total unemployment during the year.

Issues of Jobs and Defense Face Canadian Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 12—Parliament will be called upon to deal with such important questions as unemployment relief, foreign policy, trade, and national defense in the session which opened today and which Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King hopes to bring to prorogation before Their Majesties arrive at Quebec on May 15.

Following the debate on the reply to the Speech from the Throne the House of Commons will be asked to ratify the new trade agreement with the United States. It is anticipated that a lengthy debate, ending in the acceptance of the pact, will follow the introduction of the question.

The question of the operation of Canada's two transcontinental railways will again occupy the Senate where a rail committee, appointed last year, will continue its inspection of proposals for the unification.

Chief among these will be the plan offered by Sir Edward Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir Edward is likely to be recalled to the witness stand.

A joint committee on legislation has been formed by the railway labor organizations and it has been instructed to continue its vigorous opposition to any suggestion of merger.

The King Government has given no indication of changing its stand taken at the last election in which it supported the existing system of co-operative operation.

The Cabinet has been hard at work preparing the Government's legislative program which is all the more eagerly awaited because of the widespread belief that this, the fourth assembly of the 18th Parliament since Confederation, may be the last before a general election.

Public Works Program

An extension of the public works program begun last year by Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, is anticipated as one governmental move in its attack on the problem of unemployment. Extension of the farm rehabilitation program and agricultural aid is expected since these appropriations have been made in the past and the western Provinces, especially Saskatchewan, are again in need of assistance.

It has been reported that the Government this year is prepared to introduce a new relief setup linking the employment services with the disbursement of relief under Federal Administration. But such a change would entail a prolonged debate, the smoothing out of many objections and difficulties and it is the wish of the Government to expedite its legislative program as much as possible.

For the same reason it is not likely that unemployment insurance will come before the House in the form of a bill.

Foreign Policy

The events of the past year in Europe will undoubtedly provoke the discussion of foreign policy and Canada's place within the Empire. Mr. Mackenzie King, who was criticized in some quarters for his silence during the crisis, will be the target of the parliamentary guns of the opposition as policy is discussed.

Various proposals which have been made to the Dominion regarding the entry of Jewish refugees to Canada may find their way to the floor of the House in debate. An Hungarian mission is at the present time preparing an immigration scheme for the settlement of Jewish agricultural implement workers from that country.

The defense program to be outlined by Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Defense will be based on a three-year plan to increase Canada's air strength. The navy and the militia are expected to be secondary considerations in the outlay which may run to $50,000,000 for the year.

Electoral Reform Bill

A measure designed to prevent political corruption will again be introduced by C. G. Power, who last session sponsored a similar electoral reform bill.

A measure to take arbitrary powers from the hands of the Minister of National Revenue will be presented with the support of western members who are of the opinion that the wide power over tariffs vested with the Minister often acts to the detriment of the Prairies. He may now regulate certain duties to prevent dumping or to counteract currency depreciation.

The Government will line up for what may be its last session before an election with its strength increased to 180 members through by-elections. The solid Liberal line across Canada in the Provincial Legislatures remains as strong and formidable as it was last year. There are signs of revolt in Toronto but the Prime Minister has the word of the Ontario Federal members that they are behind him to a man.

New Conservative Leader

The House will welcome a new leader in Dr. R. J. Manion at the head of the comparatively small group of 39 Conservatives. It will miss the dynamic figure of R. B. Bennett, who will not return to Parliament but will soon take up residence in England.

Dr. Manion comes to the session fresh from a long and vigorous speaking tour which has taken him from coast to coast in a campaign to organize the Conservative support which the Party once had. Out of that campaign has come some indication of the policies of the new leader.

He has declared himself opposed to the unification of the two transcontinental railways and has urged that unemployment relief be borne largely by the Federal Government. He has agreed that there is a need for armaments in Canada but has stressed the belief that profit should be taken out of their manufacture. He has spoken against the entry of Jewish refugees "while there are still Canadians out of work."

The 1939 session will proceed in the shadow of coming events—the visit of Their Majesties and the general election which is likely to come within the next year. The deliberations and decisions of Parliament will gain significance from these events.

S. C. Assembly Opens With Duels Forsworn

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—In the great granite Statehouse which the gunners of Yankee General William Tecumseh Sherman once shelled, the 83rd South Carolina General Assembly opened Jan. 10 with all members solemnly forswearing engagement in duels during their terms of office.

As required by the State Constitution, the Assemblymen took the oath which says in conclusion:

"I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not since the first day of January, in the year 1881, engaged in a duel as principal or second or otherwise; and that I will not, during the term of office to which I have been elected (or appointed), engage in a duel as principal or second or otherwise. So help me God."

World Vistas by Short Wave

A time table of the world's outstanding international short-wave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Location	Call Letters	Meters	Megacycles	Time (E. S. T.)
Bogota, Colombia	HJ3ABD	61.96	4.84	6 p. m.-mid.
Cartagena, Colombia	HJ1ABE	61.73	4.86	5-10:45 p. m.
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABP	61.48	4.88	5-11 p. m.
Bogota, Colombia	HJ3ABH	61.22	4.90	6-11 p. m.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV5RC	51.72	5.80	3-10:30 p. m.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIGPH	51.46	5.83	6-10 p. m.
Maracaibo, Venezuela	YV1RB	51.28	5.85	4-10:45 p. m.
Montreal	CFCX	49.96	6.01	noon-midnight
Havana, Cuba	COCO	49.92	6.01	3-11 p. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5B	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.-midnight
Boston, Mass.	W1XAL	49.67	6.04	6:30-8 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat.
Barranquilla, Colombia	HJ1ABG	49.68	6.04	5-11 p. m.
Cincinnati, Ohio	W8XAL	49.50	6.06	8 a. m.-1 a. m.
Bogota, Colombia	HJ3ABF	49.40	6.07	6-11 p. m.
Toronto	CRCX	49.26	6.09	Noon-8 p. m.
Chicago	W9XF	49.18	6.10	Evenings, irreg.
New York (NBC)	WEXAL	49.18	6.10	10 p. m.-1 a. m.
Havana, Cuba	COCD	48.86	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABD	48.86	6.14	5-11 p. m.
Pittsburgh	W8XK	48.86	6.14	7 p. m.-midnight
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABE	48.82	6.15	5-11 p. m.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV5RD	58.72	6.16	3:30-10:30 p. m.
Maracay, Venezuela	YV4RD	47.62	6:30	6:30-9:30 p. m.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIPG	46.80	6.41	5-10:30 p. m.
Valencia, Venezuela	YV4RB	46.01	6.52	4:30-9:30 p. m.
Rio Bamba, Ecuador	PRADO	45.33	6.62	Thursday, 9-11 p. m.
Guayaquil, Ecuador	HC2RL	45.21	6.63	Sunday, 5:30-7:30 p. m.; Thursday 9-11 p. m.
Quito, Ecuador	HCJB	33.92	8.85	7-9 p. m.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9.12	Irreg. near 7 p. m.
Havana	COBX	32.61	9.20	5-11 p. m.
Havana	COCH	31.70	9.48	Noon-midnight
Mexico City	XEWW	31.58	9.50	6-9 p. m.
Melbourne	VK3ME	31.57	9.51	5-7 a. m.
London	GSB	31.55	9.51	Mid. 2:15 a. m.; 1-5; 6:20-8:30; 9:20-11:20 p. m.
Armenia, Colombia	HJ6ABH	31.51	9.52	6-10 p. m.
Relays, Johannesburg	ZHR	31.50	9.52	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	W2XAF	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
Suva, Fiji Islands	VPD-2	31.46	9.54	5:30-7 a. m.
Berlin	DJN	31.45	9.54	4:50-10:45 p. m.; mid.-11 a. m.
Paris	TPA-1	31.41	9.55	1-3 a. m.; 10:15 a. m.; 5 p. m.
Berlin	DJA	31.38	9.56	(Same as DJN)
Bombay	VTB	31.38	9.56	Year 10 p. m., 2 a. m.
Boston	W1XK	31.35	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.35	9.57	5-7 a. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	6:20-8:30; 9.20-11.20 p. m.
Melbourne	VLR	31.32	9.58	4-8:30 a. m.
Sydney, Australia	VK2ME	31.28	9.59	Sun., 6-8:30 a. m.
Perth, Australia	VK6MI	31.28	9.59	Year 8 a. m., irreg.
Philadelphia	W3XAU	31.28	9.58	Noon-11 p. m.
Huizen, Holland	PCJ	31.28	9.59	Tues., 7:15-10 p. m.
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	7:30-9 p. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5J	31.25	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
Relays, Johannesburg	ZRK	31.23	9.61	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Cartagena, Colombia	HJ1ABP	31.20	9.62	5-11 p. m.
Bucaramanga, Colombia	HJ1ABD	31.15	9.63	6-10:30 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CS2WA	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
Buenos Aires, Argentina	LRX	31.06	9.66	5-10:30 p. m.
Heredia, Costa Rica	TI4NRH	30.96	9.68	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 8-10 p. m.
Havana	COCQ	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	IRP	30.52	9.83	6-9 p. m.
Havana	COCM	30.51	9.83	5-midnight
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	5-7 p. m.
Dairen, Manchuria	JDY	30.22	9.92	Near 7 a. m., irreg.
Brussels	ORK	29.04	10.33	1.30-3 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	PLP	27.27	11.00	5:30-9 a. m.
Havana	COCX	26.20	11.45	Noon-midnight
Warsaw	SPW	26.01	11.53	Near 8 p. m., irreg.
Paris	TPA-4	25.61	11.72	6-8:15 p. m., 8:30-11 p. m.
Winnipeg, Canada	CJRX	25.60	11.73	6 p. m.-mid.
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 1-5; 6:20-8:30; 9:20-11:30 p. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	4:50-11:45 p. m.
Boston	W1XAL	25.45	11.79	8:30-8 p. m., Mon., Wed., Fri.
Tokyo	JZJ	25.42	11.80	7-7:30 a. m.
Matanzas, Cuba	COGP	25.42	11.80	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	IQY	25.40	11.81	6:30-9 p. m. (or 9.83 megs.)
New York (CBS)	W2XE	25.36	11.93	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
Prague, Czechoslovakia	OLR4A	25.34	11.84	7-10 p. m.
Pittsburgh	W8XK	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Paris	TPA-3	25.24	11.88	1-3 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 5 p. m.; 8:30-10 p. m.
Moscow	RNE	25.00	12.02	5-8 p. m.
Reykjavik, Iceland	TFJ	24.52	12.35	Sun., 1:45-2:30 p. m.
Warsaw	SPW	22.00	13.63	6-8 p. m., irreg.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBJ	20.64	14.53	6:45-8 p. m., irreg.
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
Vatican City	HVJ	19.84	15.12	10:30-10:50 a. m.
London	GSP	19.82	15.14	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12:40 p. m.
Tokyo, Japan	JZK	19.79	15.16	8-8:30 p. m.
London	GSO	19.76	15.18	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 4-8 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15.20	4:40-11:45 p. m.
Pittsburgh	W8XK	19.72	15.21	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
Huizen, Holland	PCJ	19.71	15.22	Wed., 9-11 a. m.
Prague, Czechoslovakia	OLR5A	19.70	15.23	Mornings, irreg.
Paris	TPA-2	19.68	15.24	5-10 a. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	W2XAD	19.56	15.33	Noon-11 p. m.
Budapest	HAS-3	19.52	15.37	Sun., 9-10 a. m.
Berlin	DJE	16.89	17.77	8:15-10 a. m.
Berlin	DJC	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-3 p. m.
London	GSG	16.86	17.79	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12:40 p. m.
Paris	TPB-2	16.84	17.81	8:30-10 a. m.
Bangkok, Siam	HS8PJ	15.77	19.02	Mon., 8-10 a. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	W2XAD	12.91	21.50	Noon-11 p. m.
New York (CBS)	W2XE	13.94	21.52	7:30-10 a. m.
Pittsburgh (NBC)	W8XK	13.93	12.54	7-10 a. m.

Frankfurter Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

he entered the room 10 minutes late behind the tall form of Mr. Acheson. It lasted a minute. Professor Frankfurter was immediately surrounded by photographers, who made such a rush upon him as to block proceedings.

After five minutes of this, Chairman Neely asked witness if he cared to make a statement. In a firm, resonant voice, the Professor read a prepared statement declaring in effect that he felt it would not only be in "bad taste but inconsistent with the duties of the Supreme Court office to supplement my past record with declarations on present policies." He declared it would be as ill-advised for a nominee to the Court to participate in a public hearing as it would for a member of the court.

Recalls Past Activities

Answering a question of Senator Borah, Mr. Frankfurter said he had been a member of the American Civil Liberties Union since 1920. Earlier witnesses charged this was a "subversive" group. Mr. Frankfurter recalled his past history in connection with law enforcement, running back to 1906.

Following the World War in 1920, he said, in a period of post-war "hysteria," he had become familiar with cases of "persecution," and deportation of alleged aliens contrary to the Bill of Rights. He had become associated with the defense of the aliens, along with Judge Anderson of Boston, and Prof. Zachariah Chaffee of Harvard, and was upheld by the courts. He quoted support given the defense movement by Charles E. Hughes, and other prominent lawyes.

This was the background of his joining the Civil Liberties Union, he said, which was founded to preserve and enforce the Bill of Rights. Having himself once been a United States prosecutor from 1906-14, he said, he realized the "terrible power" such agencies exercised, and felt the need of safeguards.

He added that he had not taken an active part in the Civil Liberties Union. At one time he was consulted on the right of the Ku Klux Klan to hold a parade in Boston. He told the Union that "of course" it should defend the Klan leaders in their efforts to hold a parade.

"Civil liberties," he said, "mean civil liberties for those people whom we dislike, or whom we detest."

The Union has subsequently done its bit to support the Bill of Rights for both Nazis and Fascists, he said. The Bill of Rights, he said, includes the guaranty of free assemblage, free speech, free press, and liberty of conscience.

The Civil Liberties Union, he said, does not support Communism—nor "Republicanism"—it merely supports the right to free speech.

Refers to Mooney Case

Senator Borah put most of the early questions, in which Professor Frankfurter described his connection with enforcement of civil liberties in various labor matters.

President Wilson, he revealed, had personally charged him to investigate the Mooney case when he served as counsel of a war commission attempting to settle strikes in 1917-1918.

"I had never heard of the Mooney case up till that time," Professor Frankfurter explained.

Since then, he said, he had had no connection with the Mooney case, and had expressed no public opinion on the matter.

Asked to comment on the report, brought earlier to the Committee, that he had engineered an effort to recall a California official, Mr. Frankfurter declared the report "absolutely and wholly without foundation."

Family Came From Vienna

Senator McCarran (D) of Nevada then took up the questioning after other Senators had said they had nothing to ask. He demanded if Professor Frankfurter had known that William Z. Foster, of the Communist Party, had also been an official of the Civil Liberties Union. Witness acknowledged he had, and Senator McCarran asked if he were familiar with reports of the American Legion and other groups, bearing on "the Civil Liberties Union in connection with Communism."

Witness said he had not, but in evident reference to the implied criticism of the McCarran question, he said:

"I can only answer that the repetition of an error does not make a truth."

Senator McCarran asked if Professor Frankfurter were born abroad. Witness described the hegira of the little immigrant family to the United States from Vienna in 1894.

"Doctor, are you acquainted with Harold Laski?" asked Senator McCarran, referring to the English labor economist.

"Are you in agreement with his doctrine?"

"Oh, yes," said the witness.

"I assume he has many doctrines."

Senator McCarren asked if he had read Mr. Laski's book on "Communism," or agreed with it.

Witness said he could not answer, because it would be too difficult to define the "doctrine" and in turn asked Senator McCarran if he had read the book. Senator McCarran said he had "casually" and the audience laughed.

Questioned on Marxism

Senator McCarran asked directly if Professor Frankfurter subscribed to "Marxian ideology."

"I believe I subscribe to the ideals of the Constitution and the American system of government as strongly as you do yourself," said Professor Frankfurter earnestly, and amplified his expression of devotion to American ideals.

The audience broke into unrestrained applause.

To later questions Professor Frankfurter said it would be "easy" to give an answer on his ideological views, but as a prospective Supreme Court member he felt it would be improper to discuss it. He made a similar general reply to a question of Senator Austin seeking to elicit his views on the size of the Supreme Court.

Never a Communist

It was at this point that Chairman Neely leaned forward and explained that he was sorry that he was forced to ask a question, but that he felt the circumstances required it.

"Are you, or have you ever been," he demanded, "a member of the Communist Party?"

"I have not and never have been a Communist," said Professor Frankfurter emphatically, in the hushed silence that followed the question.

"Does that mean that you have never been enrolled as a member of the Communist Party?" interjected Senator McCarran quickly.

"It means that I have never been a Communist nor have ever held views which would make possible such application for membership," said the witness. There was applause.

A minute later, he added, "I hope from your question, Senator McCarran, that you did not infer that you believe I could have held such views?"

Senator McCarran made no answer. The subcommittee then adjourned to consider action on the nomination.

Taylor's 'Looking Glass' Put on Disks by Columbia

Review of Recordings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A happy combination of radio and recording interests has produced a very good album of Deems Taylor's "Through the Looking Glass" Suite this month under Columbia auspices. Recently the Columbia Broadcasting System gathered up the Columbia recording label, the agency which gave the radio network its start. Couple that with a work by a composer who is musical consultant for the Columbia network, done by one of its prominent conductors with the very capable "house" symphony orchestra, and it is the best of auguries for a work.

That is what this combination has produced. "Through the Looking Glass," composed just after the World War, has ever been a witty and charming work very well adapted to its subject, which is taken from Lewis Carroll.

The suite begins with music suggesting the typical storybook phase, "Once upon a time," leading into the Garden of Live Flowers incident, then to the dreadful Jabberwocky, whose demise is depicted in the lowest registers of the bassoon and contra-bassoon. The sibilant buzzing of the Looking-Glass insects is followed by the White Knight, a character who is outwardly gruff in appearance, but who, like so many persons, is a "softy" underneath. Recording of this work was much needed. It is to be hoped that some of the novelties the Columbia network has been developing may be made available by the recording route. This Taylor album fills four 12-inch records.

Orchestral

Richard Strauss: Symphonia Domestica, Op. 53, played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Five Victor records in album. This work deals with the theme of "Mommer, Popper and Baby," and if listened to in that vein it is amusing. When heard as music without its program it has the familiar brilliance of the composer, albeit its Adagio and finale are rather tedious. The ancient oboe d'amore, equivalent to the English horn, is used to depict the baby's theme. The recording is up to Victor's high tonal standards, and the orchestral performance reaches top mark.

Nights at the Ballet, played by Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Goehr. Four Victor Black Seal records in album. This is a gathering up of all the familiar classic and modern ballet music, answering the heavy demand in the United States caused by the popularity of the Monte Carlo Ballet. There are familiar bits by Chopin, Strauss, and Tchaikovsky; while for the moderns there is the "Russian Dance" from Stravinsky's "Petrouchka," a portion of Ravel's "Bolero," and the "Miller's Dance" from DeFalla's "Three-Cornered Hat" Suite.

Vocal

Brahms Song Society, Volume 1, a recital by Alexander Kipnis, bass, with Gerald Moore at the piano. Six Victor records in album. A representative collection of Brahms songs. This album contains "The Sonnet," Op. 14, No. 4; "Sunday," Op. 47, No. 3; "Eternal Love," Op. 43, No. 1; "May Night," Op. 43, No. 2; "To the Nightingale," Op. 46, No. 4; "Remembrance," Op. 63, No. 2; "Oh! That I Could Return," Op. 63, No. 8; "Unavailing Serenade," Op. 84, No. 4; "Serenade," Op. 106, No. 1; "Treachery," Op. 105, No. 5; "Four Serious Songs," Op. 121. Admiration in these songs is growing. On first hearing, the first two songs and the fifth and the eighth make an immediate impression. The texts of the "Four Serious Songs" are taken from Ecclesiastes and I Corinthians. The first three have a somber beauty, and the last, "Though I speak with the tongues of men" is brighter. Mr. Kipnis gives an artistic performance, acceding to the mood of each song. A very fine album and one which singers will no doubt want to possess.

Popular

Recordings by Decca of Paul Whiteman's "Swing Wing" these past weeks afford a fine opportunity to hear some of the work of Jackson Teagarden, Whiteman trombonist. His playing in "I'm Coming, Virginia," is "in the groove." The trombone solo is very reminiscent of the Beiderbecke trumpet solo made some years ago, when Mr. Whiteman first recorded the work for Victor, while "Aunt Hager" presents him in the blues singing style in which he is at his best. Glen Gray's Casa Lomas are heard in one of their best disks in a long period, a coupling of "What Is This Thing Called Love?" and "Yours, All Yours," the latter of which has a peculiar passage in the last chorus which makes the machine sound as if it were running down.

Gershwin keeps flowing along steadily now. Bing Crosby contributes his own vocal style to a Decca label of "Summertime," from Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" with Matty Malneck's Orchestra, while, on the other side, with brother Bob supplying the music, Bing "beats out" with "You Must Have Been a Beautiful Baby." Lastly, Ella Fitzgerald, who is supposed to have started this "A Tisket" business, closes up the ledgers with "I Found My Yellow Basket," coupling with it "Ella," apparently dedicated to her, and contributing mostly Chick Webb's peculiar style for his devotees.

Benny Goodman, for Victor, dusts off "My Honey's Lovin' Arms," with some nice piano work by Jesse Stacy, pairing with it a fast version of "Farewell Blues." Bunny Berigan also does two dustoffs, a slow version with trumpet working well, of "I Cried for You" and "Sobbin' Blues."

Tommy Dorsey, for Victor, contributes in his smoothest style "Between a Kiss and a Sigh," a new one, coupled with "Angels With Dirty Faces," a sentimental lyric which has nothing to do with the film of the same name.

In the Bluebird list, Artie Shaw does a coupling in smooth style of the very pair of items recorded by Mr. Dorsey. Guy Lombardo does straightforward versions in typical style of "Summertime" from "Porgy and Bess" and Liszt's "Liebestraum."

Mexican Budget At Peak in 1939, Nearing Balance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The biggest budget in Mexico's history—and yet an approximately balanced budget—was announced for 1939 by President Cardenas in his New Year's address by radio to the Nation. The greatest achievement of 1938 was increased national unity, he said in his review of the past and forecast for the next year.

Each year of the Cardenas Administration has seen an increased national budget, and the one for 1939 exceeds by 15,000,000 pesos the 1938 estimate which was, however, overdrawn by 32,000,000 pesos. The approved budget for 1938 was 431,000,000 pesos; the money actually spent was 463,000,000, and the sum provided for 1939 is 445,665,943 pesos.

The biggest item on the budget is for the Ministry of National Defense with 93,000,000 pesos. The second is for the Ministry of Public Education with 77,000,000 pesos, and the third for the Ministry of Communications and Public Works with 58,500,000 pesos. Departments receiving considerable increases over last year were the Ministry of National Defense, the Department of Indian Affairs, and the Department of Public Health.

Special mention of the agitated agrarian and oil problems was made by the President who announced that he would continue his previous program in both fields. Ten million pesos has been provided for the payment of the agrarian claims of both foreigners and nationals during 1939, which will mark the first compensation paid in many years for the land taken from the owners and given to peasants.

Radio Stations' Ownership Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission said Jan. 8 it had started a "searching inquiry" to determine "ultimate ownership and control" of the nation's radio stations.

Four questionnaires have been sent to about 2,300 broadcasting licensees, holding companies and other corporations holding direct and indirect interests in stations, as well as stockholders and officers of the holding companies.

"The questionnaires," the Commission said, "call for answers under oath to numerous questions bearing upon relations between direct and indirect owners of any two or more broadcast stations, and the relations of owners of all stations and their officers, to other interests such as communications companies, newspapers, and amusement enterprises.

"Replies to the questionnaires will also throw light upon the extent and character of absentee ownership, and the use of voting proxies in effecting or maintaining the direct or indirect control of licensees."

Chairman Frank R. McNinch said the Commission has taken no position with respect to the property of any of the practices under investigation.

Mexican Rebel Slain in Battle

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 12 (AP)—The War Department announced today that Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, Agrarian leader who headed an unsuccessful revolt against the Government last spring, was slain in battle with Federal troops yesterday.

'Mein Kampf' in Demand

NEW YORK (AP)—Adolf Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf" was in such great demand last year at the Brooklyn Public Library that the library is preparing to add 14 copies to its original 42. Dr. James Ferguson, chief librarian, said the book had been in particular demand among borrowers in predominantly Jewish sections.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 306, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, stenographer-secretary (speedy stenotypist) wishes position with one who will appreciate right service; Christian Scientist preferred; experienced; free to go anywhere. Write G-1, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices, antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU 4-8949.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Young woman will share her apartment with business girl. Christian Scientist; $10 weekly. Caledonia 5-3200, Apt. 8-H.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1937 FORD 60 Tudor; private owner; bargain at $299. Call Somerset 6283-M (Somerville, Mass.), or write Box D-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEDDING

MARKS—Bedding specialists; hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), N. Y. C. TRafalgar 7-8195.

BOOKS

BOOKS, GREETING CARDS, MOTTOES, Art Books and Pictures, Religious, Children's. Monitor-advertised Books and Bibles. E. NELSON, 459 Marlborough Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y. In. 2-6408.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROODLOOM CARPETS AND RUGS. DAHLMAN RUG CO. Main 4-9426. 66 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

BETTY CORSET SHOP. Specialists in Corset Fittings. 22 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

DRESSES

GOWNS, COATS, SUITS, SOUTHERN WEAR. Made-to-Measure. Individually Styled. Reasonably Priced. Models for Sale. BARBARA MODES, INC. 34 East 55th St., New York. WI. 2-7122. Barbara Weller, Pres.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 21st St., Bayside, L. I. N. Y. Bayside 9-8819.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE. Exceptional "Buys" in living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, rugs, odd pieces; highest quality. Samples from better manufacturers, also selected items from fine homes. Complete line SIMMONS Beautyrest bedding. LLOYDS FURNITURE GALLERIES, 239 East 60th Street, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 17 East 12th St., N. Y. C. ST. 3-8573.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful front room, street floor; attractive home; warm; good food; care if needed. 46 Green St., LON. 0633.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. O. G. ANDREWS, 98 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 1702.

QUIET restful home, care if desired. Janet Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. 0156.

Local Classified

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSES
LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

FOREST HILLS WEST—Colonial brick homes for thrifty folks. Instead of frills, I am putting my dollars into better construction. Material men and sub-contractors applaud the construction. Three bedrooms, ample living room, dining room, step-saving kitchen; plenty of closets throughout, large steel sash windows, colored tile bath, built-in basement garage with overhead doors, recreation room. High elevation and view of Manhattan. $5990 to $6990. Small down payment, balance FHA plan. Within 7 minutes of subway, convenient to stores, churches, school and World's Fair. Drive along Queens Blvd. to 63rd Drive, south to Alderton St., left (east) to 64th Road to my sign "LOVELETT HOMES." John Ahlers, Builder. 48 West 48th Street, New York City. Telephone LOngacre 5-5790.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

CORRECT planning and execution of draperies, upholstery and accessories. Howard K. Heath, 123 W. 64th St., N.Y.C. EN. 2-1560.

MOVING AND STORAGE

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Fireproof storage, local and long distance moving. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, New York. Independence 3-0555.

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

CHOICE practitioner's suite (1505) available full time March first, 1 East 42nd Street, New York City. VA. 5-3250.

PRACTITIONER'S office, 3 mornings, 3 afternoons, 11 West 42 Street. Office 1940. CO. 5-5939, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

A QUIET HOME of culture for Christian Scientists. THE BONNIE WEE COTTAGE, Aiken, S. C.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.
A home for rest, study and recreation. Also one house of small apartments with community kitchen. One hour's drive from the World's Fair Grounds. Booklet Ronkonkoma 16.

PIANO TUNING

OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Rebuilder; reconditioned pianos for sale. Tel. Wads. 3-1064, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values; attractive apartments with country outlook; land and assistance in home building.
NASH AND BOGART
16 E. Parkway, Tel. 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

FOREST HILL

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN
(Continued)

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 850

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

Middlesex Beauty Salon
Try a ZOTOS *Permanent Wave*
Shampooing, Finger-Waving
Marcelling
Manicuring Haircutting
350 Main St., Middletown 'Phone 350

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
have appreciated
The Patronage From Monitor Readers
We Look Forward to Another Year of Friendly Relations
343 MAIN STREET TEL. 3090

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
219 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

McWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
LUBRICATION
MILLER TIRES
BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE. 7-3661

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4834

A. D. Ridinger & Son
Groceries — Meats
Vegetables — Fruits
Delivery PHONES 6-5115
Service 6-3113
524 STATE STREET

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.)

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 3-3107 2-1274

Coombs FLOWERS
"Flowers by Wire"
1030 Chapel Street 6-3171

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
744 Chapel and 314 State Streets

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mantell & Martin's 39th Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Men's, Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel
at reductions of
20% to 40% Off
Stamford, Conn. Port Chester, N. Y.

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Regnemer Brothers
ESSO PRODUCTS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Sales and Service
671 Main Street Phone 3-2106

Tailors—Clothiers—Furriers
Homer S. Crofoot
D'ALESSANDRO BROS.
TEL. 3-3766
148 BEDFORD STREET

Rug Cleaning and Dyeing
Moving, shipping, storage, cabinet and upholstery work. Furniture cleaning, carpets refitted and laid. Authentic Grand Rapids Guild furniture.
Wm. H. Schaefer & Son Inc.
BOSTON POST ROAD

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2183

93RD SEMI-ANNUAL CLOTHING SALE
Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats
FRANK **MARTIN** & SONS Inc.
261 MAIN ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

January, Month of Sales
HIGHLIGHTING
Annual White Sale and Annual Corset Sale
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET

MEAD'S FARM
LONG RIDGE ROAD, STAMFORD, CONN.
FRESH EGGS, BROILERS and FOWLS
TEL. 3-2373

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H."
Cold Weather Merchandise
for Home or Sport Wear
Women's, Men's, Boys' and Children's Sweaters, Scarfs, Gloves
CHILDREN'S
Snow Suits, Mittens, Sweaters.
Take Advantage of Our January Clearance Sale Prices!

Spend Wisely—Take Advantage of the Savings
GREAT JANUARY SALE
HOWLAND-HUGHES

The **REDWOOD**
Furniture Company
"THE HONEST STORE"
East Main at Mill St., Phone 3-3107

JANUARY SALE
Hundreds of bargains in every department of the store.
The Miller & Peck Co.

Moving—Storage
Certified Fur Cold Storage
Fur Repairing and Remodeling
The Blakeslee Company

Zoric Cleaning, which we do, Makes your old duds look like new!
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon

Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Belmont 5600

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Drive
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY
FEATURED IN OUR
JANUARY SALE
FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM
SHEETS
63 x 99 in. Size
95c
81 x 99 or 72 x 108 in. Size
1.15

Be Sure to Visit the New
YOUNG ALBANY SHOP
Youthful Clothing in Sizes 9-17
COTRELL AND LEONARD
472 Broadway

WHITNEY'S
January Sales
Mean Savings for Every Purse
SHOP TODAY

Irving H. Van Hoven Interior Designer
period decorators
173 Central Avenue Tel. 4-2361
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Lamps

UNITED
Dry Cleaners—Launderers
LAUNDRY
161 Washington Ave. Tel. 3-3293

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY
During January Clearance Sales of new fall and winter clothes and accessories you get greater value for your money. Watch for these sales: White Goods—Men's Shirts — Furniture — Housefurnishings.
at McLEAN'S

Sunoco Products
A-Z Lubrication
LEW CASTOR
Pennsylvania Ave. and Hallam St.
Dial 4-9640

Barnes Flower Shop
Flowers Worthy of Your Sending
Riviera Bldg., Phone 24045
VINCENT J. PILOTTE, Mgr.

SISSON'S January THRIFT EVENTS
Rogers Peet Suits for men at $39 instead of $50 and $55 . . . at $45 instead of $60 and $65 . . . New Nelly Don Dresses for Spring, 6.50
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
JEWELER
60 Court Street Dial 21667
Not Too Early for
Christmas Shopping
Gifts for Marking
Planned For at Your Leisure

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN ST.

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
CLEARANCE
Low Prices for Beautiful Shoes

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

DOUGLAS Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Visit HOBLIN'S *New*

Hardware Store
94 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107

INSURE
IN SURE
INSURANCE

BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-6600 Yonkers 4883

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road
Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.

They are baked right in our own store

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Your Charge Account Invited

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Exclusive Clock and Watch Shop
AUTHORIZED AGENCY
Longines and Bulova Watches
Repairing of All Kinds
WE CALL AND DELIVER
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

GRANT 8365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Country Bottled Milk
WILBER FARMS DAIRY
ROBERT E. RICH, Mgr.
444 Vermont St., GA. 3211

DIXON and ADAMS
Specialized Lubrication
Gasoline and Oils
Tires, Batteries, Antifreezes and Auto Heaters
Paints and Varnishes
1152 MICHIGAN AVE. GR. 9845

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

HOMER'S SERVICE
GAS BUNOCO OILS
ACCESSORIES
BATTERIES and RECHARGING
EXPERT LUBRICATION
FIRESTONE TIRES and TUBES
TIRE REPAIRING
2724 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
PHONE PA. 9834
4509 Main St. at Harlem
Snyder, N. Y.
PHONE UN. 4140
General Repairing at Main Street Address

Anthracite
Egg, Stove and Nut $12.25
Coke 9.50
$1 Discount C. O. D.

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat. No dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

The Smith Company
PRINTING
North Park at Hertel Riverside 6667

CORTLAND

Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"The Coal that Satisfies"
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 ELM STREET PHONE 48

GLOVERSVILLE

BROOKINS SHOE SALE
Foot Rest Shoes now selling for $4.95
Enna Jettick for $3.95 and $3.45
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

A Store of Savings in the
"January Sales of Sales"
ARGERSINGER'S
We can restore the beauty to your
EVENING CLOTHES
with the most particular care.
Send them NOW !
ROBISON & SMITH
LAUNDERERS and CLEANERS

FARHART GARAGE
BUICK and PONTIAC
Sales and Service
JOHNSTOWN 646 GLOVERSVILLE 4034

Essoheat
The Perfect Fuel Oil
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.

ITHACA

Good Gulf Service Station
Registered Lubrication
GOODYEAR
Tires—Batteries—LifeGuards
Washing—Polishing—Accessories
ServiCenter, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Dial 7128
ITHACA, N. Y.

PENNEY'S
January White Goods Event
Now in Progress
New Can't-Last Low Prices!
Special Sale Prices on
Ladies' Dresses — Millinery and Trillium Silk Underwear
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. STATE STREET

JAMESTOWN

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

KENMORE

Superior Quality { MILK, CREAM, BUTTERMILK, CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946

The WIGGERY, Inc.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri 2564

LARCHMONT

GIFTS
Lottie Dillon
1930 Palmer Ave.

TURNBULL INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance of Every Description
159-A Larchmont Ave.
Telephone Larchmont 2430

Long Island

BALDWIN

J. Schiffmacher
GULF
Smith St. Service Station
Smith St. and Grand Ave.
Just North of R. R. at the Right
TEL. 6473

REAL ESTATE
Complete
Insurance Service
EARL C. MASON
6 So. Grand Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Baldwin 1060

frank 72 merrick rd. baldwin-li Baldwin 4767 **hair stylist**

ELMHURST

Sack and Daniel
GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
90-43 Corona Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

SALE JAN. 4TH to 14TH
Red Cross Shoes
Regular $6.50
Sale $4.95
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY 7-2100
SMITH BROS.
PLUMBING CO.
Heating—Metal Work
Oil Burners—Gas Ranges
701 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

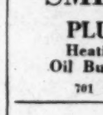
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FALL and WINTER DRESSES
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

THERMOMETERS
Outdoor — Indoor
Electric Light Bulbs
Stationery
Womrath's Circulating Library
Lowerre's Pharmacy
149-24 41st Ave. Flu 9-1701—9-7203

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union 68 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

The little Gem music box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go," "O gentle presence."
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

LAUREL BEAUTY SALON

will take Good Care of your hair
Beautiful Permanents
Moderate Prices
43-06 162ND STREET
IND. 3-7279

FOREST HILLS

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6082

FREEPORT

Abraham Siegel—J. Wesley Miller
A. SIEGEL & CO.
1939 Thibaut Wallpapers
Now in Stock
Telephones 6100—6101
99 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

BEN VERITY
261 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 7327
COAL—ESSO OIL
Weight—Quality—Service

January Clearance Sale at
GOLDMAN'S SHOE SHOP
Agency for
Bostonians for Men
Physical Culture for Women
Kali-sten-iks for Children
84 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties

Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD Phone G. N. 45

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Fleur de lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDEL
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 48 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Brighten that Tired Kitchen with Armstrong's Linoleum Floors
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers: Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2:15-Evenings 8:15

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

RUBIN'S
We Do All Kinds of Repairs

Vacuum Cleaners, Electric Irons, Toasters and Waffle Irons, Washing Machines.
8107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

McBRIDE'S REAL ESTATE
APARTMENTS • • HOUSES
Interior Decorator Available to Patrons at no additional cost.
37-62 83rd Street NEwtown 9-7786

The Curiosity Shop
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
You will like our unusually nice assortment of Christmas and Everyday Greeting Cards
79-19 37th Ave. Ha. 9-4747

Cyril W. Anderson
87-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-3410

HOMESPUN TEA ROOM
Luncheon 50c Weekday Dinner 75c
SUNDAY DINNER, $1.00
JUST GOOD FOOD
With a Pleasing Atmosphere
Bridge Parties Solicited
3753 74TH ST. NEW. 9-5845

Queen's Retail Furriers
Our 10th Annual January
FUR SALE
Exceptional Values
Made to Order—Remodeling
37-37 82nd Street

Hats of Individuality
by
Betty
37-31 82 St. 89-61 164 St.
Jackson Heights Jamaica

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
168-33 Hillside Ave. Republic 9-7809

QUALITY MEATS AND POULTRY
Fresh Fish Daily
"Koch wants to serve you"

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188
*FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

J.Jc Clayton
DRESSES COATS
BRIDAL OUTFITS
REPUBLIC 9-2110 89-78 165TH STREET

HOTEL WHITMAN BEAUTY SHOPPE
Beauty Culture and Permanent Waving
Republic 9-5364 161 St. and 89 Ave.

LYNBROOK

RED ROBIN
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner Weekdays 75c
Sundays $1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, etc., catered to.
131 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 0244
Three Blocks West 3 Corners

TEUTEN BROTHERS
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Gas and Oil Heating
Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
93 Union Ave. Phone Lynbrook 3309

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

43rd Anniversary Sale
Beginning Thursday, January 12th
Reductions in All Departments
I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Next to Queens Boro Gas & Electric Co.
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Lovely Flowers
for Every Occasion
Lynbrook's House of Flowers
3 Union Avenue Phone Lynbrook 2134

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060. Bayport 317

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Fishman's We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave. Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

'blue coal' Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Turnpike and 227th Street
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill. 2-4001

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS — FRUITS VEGETABLES GROCERIES
Vir. 7-0170
Neighborhood Market
8554 118th Street

Jahns Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-0383

"LIPSCHUTZ" STATIONERS
Portable Typewriters—all makes
SO EASY TO BUY!
As little as $1 a week
Typewriter Repairing
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

Peters & Angelbeck
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

'blue coal' - Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 94th Avenue
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners — BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS — Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids Hats Our Specialty
106-13 JAMAICA AVENUE
(Our Only Store)
RICH HILL 2-8360

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JANUARY SALE!
Save 25 to 40% on all Fur and Cloth Coats in our regular stock.
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Ave., cor. 104th Street

ONA'S BEAUTY SALON
Machineless Permanent Waving
Razor Hair Styling
117-10 HILLSIDE AVE., R. K. O. BLDG.
Virginia 7-9767

EXCLUSIVE—YES
but Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven

Doctrow's, Inc.
Sportswear
New Spring Collars
20% Reduction on FLEXEES GARMENTS
101-05 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-6936

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

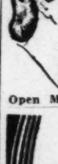
RIDGEWOOD

HEgeman 3-3823
Chas. Schneider & Son
Paints and Hardware
Oil Burners Door Checks
207 Wyckoff Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787


6A SO. PARK AVE.
R. V. C. 2945
January Sale
On All Dresses
Emilie Dress Shop

ST. ALBANS

Ford — WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Poch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Phone 89 *Pharmacy* Phone 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Eligabeth Arden Agency

"Station Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2248-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday eves.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasion
House of Flowers
Proctor Bldg. Oakwood 9639

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

Newburgh Kennel Supply Co.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs Cats, Birds and Fish
360 Broadway Tel. 595

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

The Sweetheart Flower Shop
154 BROADWAY
Flowers Are Always Appropriate Whatever the Occasion
TELEPHONE 2599

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

Tydol Veedol — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

$25.00 ALLOWANCE for Your Old Range
plus 20.00 free breakfast service on purchase of a new Tappan Visualite Range! Breakfast service includes a drip beverage pot, electric grinder, chromium pancake griddle. The new Tappan "Visualite" has electrically lighted Pyrex door oven and the "Minute Minder" with gong to check on cooking time.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY
22 Pelham Rd. New Rochelle 1000

Jewelry Lenox China Silverware
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry our Specialty
Simpson's Jewelry Store
(Oldest Established Jeweler on Main St.)
496 Main Street New Rochelle 2379

MOORE & GREELEY
Formerly Moore Radio Co.
- RADIOS
- VICTROLAS AND RECORDS
- ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
- GAS RANGES

NEW ROCHELLE 1900
609 MAIN ST., OPP. MAPLE AVE.

A Complete Selection of
GIFTS
SLIPS 1.00, 1.69, 1.98, 2.98
ROBES ..... 1.98, 2.98, 3.98 up
GORDON HOSE ..... 79c to 1.35
BAGS ..... 1.98 and 2.98
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main St. (Kresge Bldg.) New Rochelle

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct from Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

BENJAMIN'S, INC.
Store-Wide January Sale
MEN'S CLOTHING, 20% Discount
BOYS' CLOTHING from 10% to 15%
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Free Parking Opp.)

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants

We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 3384-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Watch for January Sales!
Other Stores Throughout Westchester

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANNUAL SALE OF
Suits and Overcoats
$21.75—$26.75—$31.75
CUTAWAYS to ORDER $34.50
Manhattan Shirts $1.65
COLIN BROS.
1070 Flatbush Avenue, near Beverly Road
OPEN EVENINGS

Printing A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

MASKIN'S
Greeting Cards
For Everyone and Suitable for All Occasions
Dennison Goods Party Favors
1023 FLATBUSH AVE., nr. Loew's "Kings"

LEGRAND
Beauty Shop
Permanent Waving at Its Best
894 Flatbush Ave. BU. 2-2082
Free Parking at Ortjens

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RE 2-5498 Est. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS GOLD SEAL
MILK and CREAM — Weissglass — BUTTER and EGGS
2014 FOREST AVE. STATEN ISLAND GIbraltar 2-6600
NEVINS ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW DORP

DELICATESSEN
Finest Salads—Meats
Frosted Foods
OTTO LACHENAUER
40 6th Street, New Dorp
Phone Dongan Hills 6-0146

PORT RICHMOND

PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
Our permanent waves are adaptable to the UP SWING SILHOUETTE
133 WOLF'S LANE
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

A. J. Fleischmann
PELHAM HEIGHTS MARKET
City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
213 WOLF'S LANE
Telephones, Pelham 1448—1447

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

PELHAM PHARMACY
C. RUSSELL
Luncheonette
1 Fifth Avenue Phone 1653

TELEPHONE PELHAM 0878
M. K. Manookian
Native Expert on Oriental and Domestic Rugs
199 Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
STORAGE OF RUGS
CLEANING REPAIRING

MAYFLOWER SERVICE STATION
151 Wolf's Lane
Tel. Pelham 0465
BOB ANDRUSS, Mgr.
Tel. Pelham 1836 Mamaroneck 2513
FRANK WESTPHAL
Upholstering
Draperies, Curtains, Slip Covers
Pelham-Mamaroneck
133 5th Ave. 785 E. Boston Post Rd.

POUGHKEEPSIE

Collingwood & Seaman
COAL COKE OIL
Phone 2330
41 MARKET STREET
Our Stoker Will Reduce Your Coal Bill

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Two Big Luckey Events:
Men's $1 Shirt Sale
Sample Sale Lingerie
There are amazing values in both events. . . . All of the Shirts are Sanforized-shrunk and of woven fabrics.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street Phone 5399
BEACON No. Cedar St., Phone 197

The Saltford Flower Shop
wishes you a PROSPEROUS and JOYOUS NEW YEAR, abundant with Peace and the fine things Life has to offer. Cheerio!

Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Dresses—Coats—Suits
Sportswear Accessories
Drastic Reductions
BAUER'S
260 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL ● ICE ● COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
● 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Fitting Furniture — MILLER
For Better Design, Right Construction and True Economy
MILLER CRAFT SHOP
286 Court St. ST. 4986
Furniture, Drapes, Rugs
EFFECTIVE HOME SERVICES

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. *Main 83*
Established 1867. Seventy-two years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

LAST 2 DAYS!
Semi-Annual Sale
ARCH-AID SHOES
Usually $8.75 — $6.95
Usually $9.50 and $10.50 — $7.95
McCURDY'S

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6816—PITTSFORD 58

Jesimine
Crawford Coffee Corner
LUNCHES and DINNERS
35c up 45c up
Week days only
Bridge parties by appointment
291 Alexander St. Stone 3105

Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
20% DISCOUNT SALE
for limited time only
Call Monroe 8486

W. J. PARKINSON
WATCHMAKER and JEWELER
Specializing REPAIRS
903 GRANITE BLDG., STONE 4687

MERLIN L. GROFF
Public Accountant
AUDITS TAX RETURNS
Systems Installed and Supervised
400 University Ave. Monroe 6922-W

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

NEW YORK

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

INSURANCE
CONSULT
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
KENNETH L. METZ, Vice-Pres.
Be Sure — Insure
Harwood Building Scarsdale 2100
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726

Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST. MAMARONECK, N. Y.

UPHOLSTERY DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNET TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. Bronx 5127
34 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scars 3939

Marie-Elizabeth Shop
Lingerie — Dresses
Featuring FROCKS for Business, School, Home or Cruising at $2.98 and $3.98
No charge for alterations
108 GARTH ROAD TEL. SCARS. 55

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W. P. 5866

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL-CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barneys
The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
PHONE 4-4811

Transfer Time!
You will find a complete line of Kraft Jute Board, Semi-Steel and Steel Transfer Cases, File Folders and Indices, Ledgers, Inventory Pads, Binders, Office Furniture and Equipment.
BOB'S BOOKSHOP
135 BROADWAY TEL. 6-5439

Books—Toys—Gifts
Greeting Cards
Circulating Library
The Union Book Co.
INCORPORATED
257 State Street

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

THE HAWLEY SHOP
Clearance Sale
Spode China, Crystal Lamps and Choice Gifts
20% to 25% Reductions
142 East Onondaga St., Hotel Syracuse

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries — Meats — Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

PLUMBING and HEATING
Repair Work a Specialty
EDWARD E. HOWLAND
116 Kenmore Ave. Tel. 4-6088

EDWARDS
Syracuse Owned—Syracuse Managed

HOLZWARTH'S
Groceries—Meats Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
1004 Lancaster Av. Tels. 6-2121, 6-2122

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
113 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

TROY

The PARK MARKET
Store of Quality
Meat, Groceries, and Vegetables
Free Delivery Anywhere
Phone Troy 1807 338 Congress St.

Savard Bros.
INCORPORATED
Head-to-Foot Clothiers
13 THIRD STREET

Now! The Annual
WHITE SALES
With prices on Sheets and Cases over 10% lower than last year's sale prices.
FREARS ● Troy, N. Y.

UTICA

Wells Mid-Winter
FURNITURE SALE
Your opportunity to select furniture of beauty and quality, at our usual low Mid-Winter Sale prices. Furniture, modern pieces and antique reproductions, that are an investment in comfort and beauty; and which will give you pride in your lovely home.
J. B. WELLS & SON

INSURANCE
Fire ✓ Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 894 Residence 844

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Circulating Library
Books Stationery
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

"When I went out in our new car
I tried, on my first ride,
To substitute some gratitude
For unbecoming pride.

R.C.

In Lighter Vein

The Inevitable End

Man wants but little here below,
He's ready to admit it,
And if Uncle Sam keeps taxing him
He's pretty sure to git it.
—Georgia Goober.

Not Too Soft

Furniture Salesman: "Can I help you madam?"

Lady Customer: "Well, I have so many people that come for week ends that I'll need an extra bed—one that's not too comfortable."

Remember!

Hubby: "Those roosters next door awakened me early again this morning."

Wifey: "Yes, but remember when you got up early one morning, you crowed about it for a week."—Montreal Star.

His One Chance

It was three o'clock in the morning and the policeman was rather suspicious of the man in evening clothes who walked slowly along the street, crossing and re-crossing the thoroughfare.

"Out rather late, aren't you?" asked the officer.

"Perhaps it is a little late," agreed the man. "But it's about the only chance a pedestrian has these days."

Cropping Out

The quiet man had lived in the same house for thirty years. He attended strictly to his own business, and his rent was paid promptly on the first of each month. Came the day, however, when he sought out his landlord.

"I am sorry," he said, "but I'm moving next month to that house across the street."

"You've lived here for thirty years," said the landlord, "and now, after all this time you tell me you're going to move across the street. Why?"

"I really don't understand it myself," the other confessed. "I guess it's the gypsy in me."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

'Git Along, Lil' Sea-Dogie!'

Monitor Camera Club from Douglas Broadhurst, Honolulu

Sea-Going Cowboys Are an Accepted Fact at the 750,000-Acre Parker Ranch, on the Island of Hawaii. It's One of the Few Ranches in the World Where the Cattle Are Loaded for Market by Swimming Them Out to a Steamer in the Harbor. The Animals Are Stampeded Into the Water Where They Become Helpless and Then They Are Guided to a Near-by Lifeboat. When Six Are Made Fast to the Small Boat, It Is Towed Out to the Steamer Where the Cattle Are Hoisted Aboard.

Daily Anecdote

'One String—and Paganini'

It is related that one night before Paganini had gained his great fame, the violinist stood before a large audience, prepared to play his most ambitious work, his "Napoleon" sonata.

Hardly had he begun when a string snapped, then another, then a third. The audience hissed.

Standing before his auditors, self-confident and proud, Paganini held up his instrument and said, "One string—and Paganini." Then on one string he demonstrated the overwhelming measure of his genius in such a manner that those who had come to ridicule, could only remain to praise. From that moment the world had no choice but to number Paganini among the greatest musicians of all time.

Jest a Minute

"I wish you would watch the hot cakes and quit counting the house!"

Quotation for Today

I HAVE grown to believe that the one thing worth aiming at is simplicity of heart and life; that the world is a very beautiful place; that congenial labor is the secret of happiness.—A. F. BENSON.

Bondage With Ease

And what more oft in nations grown corrupt
And by their vices brought to servitude,
Than to love bondage more than liberty,
Bondage with ease than strenuous liberty.—Milton.

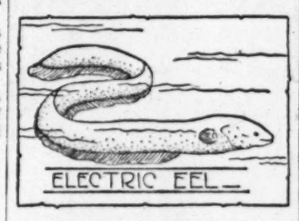
Did You Ever Wonder

If You Can Get a Shock From an Electric Eel?

Many persons can write with feeling on the subject of the shocking qualities of the electric eel of South America. Travelers on the Orinoco River frequently have learned at first hand of its electrical potency. When caught from a canoe, if the eel touches the boat in its struggles, the result for the occupants is a tingling thrill. To touch the eel, even after it has been landed and apparently completely subdued, will result in a shock so severe as to keep one's nerves tingling for an hour.

The electric eel is not, however, a true eel. It belongs, rather, to the order Ostariophysi, which includes carps and catfish.

The electricity-producing organism extends along the under side of the entire length of the tail, and the tail constitutes four fifths of the eel's body. This animate "battery" is a modified muscular development consisting of paired longitudinal columns, each comprising a huge number of muscular "electric plates." The posterior end of these columns is positive and the anterior end negative. The current flows from tail to head, and the strongest electrical impulse is imparted when, by a looping motion, the eel brings both tail and head simultaneously in contact with some other creature.



The electric eel attains a maximum length of as much as 8 feet and may be as large around as a man's thigh. The amount of the electric power at the eel's command varies with the size and general condition of the specimen; but it is commonly observed to be strong enough to stun even so large a creature as a horse. Incidentally, the electric eel is esteemed for food by the natives.—W. P. Keasbey.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: It certainly would be a welcome change from triteness if business men gave it out that they were holding a parley instead of being in conference when they are exchanging fishing yarns.

Sneddon in Union Oil Bulletin: We have received the astonished report that a San Francisco man lived all summer in a trailer, and when he returned home became hopelessly lost in his own dining room.

Party Fun

Fireman Relay

This is a beach game. Arrange the group in two parallel lines, with a goal or turning point marked about 30 feet away. Give the person at the foot of each line a bucket of water filled to within about four inches of the top. At the signal to go, start passing the bucket to the front of the line. The last one to receive it, runs to the turning point and around back to the end of the line, then sends the bucket back up the line—and the relay continues.

The object is to be as fast as possible, yet not to spill more than one inch of water. The first team to finish without spilling more than one inch of water wins.—Muriel L. R., Reading, Mass.

Odds and Ends

The World's Highways

The United States Department of Commerce estimates there are over 9,300,000 miles of highways in the world.

"Here's Your Party"

The switchboard of the telephone system in the Department of Interior Building at Washington is capable of handling 3,700 calls simultaneously.

Crooked Road

The crookedest road in the United States is the 3½ mile highway between Goldendale and Mary Hill, Washington, which contains 52 turns and curves.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gratitude of Children

Darien, Conn.

The teacher of a small group of children, aged six to ten, after reviewing the story of the first Thanksgiving Day, asked each child to name something for which he or she was especially thankful.

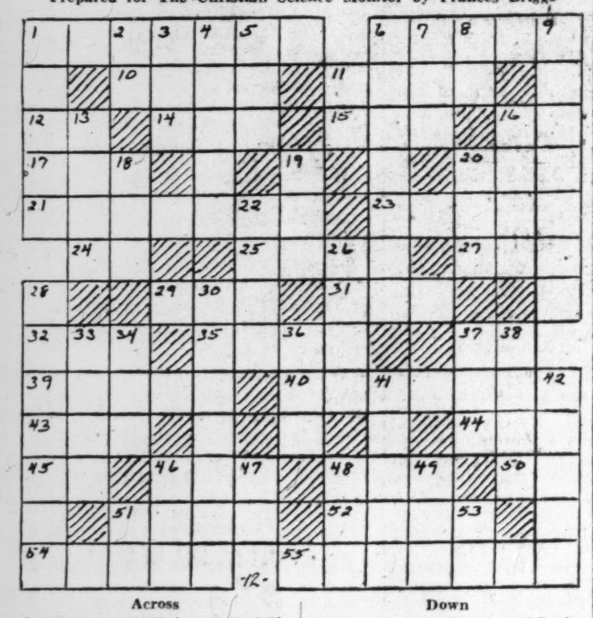
Spontaneously, shouting to be heard above the rest, they poured out this paean of gratitude, which is set down exactly as they gave it:

For peace.
For liberty.
For holidays and fun.
For goodness all around us.
Because there are no wars near us.
For justice—some countries haven't it.
For freedom.
For health and happiness.
Because everything is all right.
For plenty of food.
For police protection; for the army, navy, marines, and coast guard.
For a good government.
For our good, rich country.
For warm houses.
For machinery to help us.
For all the nice things around.
For the Red Cross to help people.
Because we know about God.
For light at night (from a foreign child whose native village had no lights).
For rain and sun to help things grow.
For all our cattle and sheep.
For plenty of water.
For business.
For the earth and seeds to plant in it.
For good clothes, not poor rags.
For trees to prevent floods.
For toys to give away.
For puppies and kittens and horses.
For birds; for the wild life that is left.
For all our helpers and workers.
For snowplows.
For books and maps.
For paints and crayons to make pretty pictures.
For songs and games.
For good schools and churches.
For everything beautiful.

At least one teacher is praying that her gratitude may be as unselfed, as pure, and as inclusive as that of these little children.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who composed "Madame Butterfly"?
9—What instrument does Harold Bauer play?
10—What city would you visit to see the Pantheon?
11—What motion picture actor won Academy Award for best performance of 1936?
12—What king of Bashan was of gigantic stature?
14—What tool was used by Hebrews for cutting both wood and stone?
15—Grandson of Benjamin.
16—What connects two large bodies of water (abbr.)?
17—If you used Biblical terms, how would you indicate refusal?
20—What pronoun is sometimes used as an interrogative?
21—To what place did Vespucci give his name?
23—Who was eldest brother of David?
24—What would you add to "ox" to make two?
25—Into what sea does the Amu Darya flow?
27—What American humorist wrote "A Comic History of United States"?
29—What is one circuit round a race-track?
31—What is name of a river flowing into Lake Balkash?
32—What is an anthropoid?
35—A primer teaches children to do what?
37—In Hebrew calendar, Elul follows what month?
39—If you gave a barbecue, how might you cook the meat?
40—Belshazzer was last king of what place?
43—What beetle makes a buzzing noise when flying?
44—What American army officer was known as "Light Horse Harry"?
45—Who was a Benjamite mentioned in 1 Chron. 7:12?
46—What king of Judah abolished idolatry?
48—What is the liquid juice of plants?
50—Revised Version (abbr.).
51—What English city contains Roman baths and other antiquities?
52—A kind of wide-mouthed pitcher is what?
54—Who "rush in where angels fear to tread"?
55—Into what territorial divisions is Switzerland divided?

Down

1—What city is headquarters of Bombay government during monsoon?
2—Credit (abbr.).
3—Where was Hippocrates born?
4—What Japanese seaport gave its name to a kind of porcelain?
5—Recent.
6—Who composed the opera "Dido and Aeneas"?
7—If you were a poet what might you call India?
8—What city of Canaanites was taken by Joshua?
9—In what month was Jenny Lind born?
11—Military Academy (abbr.).
13—In ancient Greece, Olympia was famous for what held there (sing.)?
16—What did Oliver Wendell Holmes call a chaise in his poem?
18—What silver coin might you spend in Yokohama?
19—What is the armed conflict of sovereign powers?
20—In World's Series, one baseball team must do what four times to become world's champions?
22—What is a point of land jutting out into a sea?
26—For which of Verdi's operas did Ghislanzoni write the text?
28—What is a well-known Welsh seaport?
30—Hobbema and Ruysdael were famous as what?
33—According to Bible, who is it "always ye have with you"?
34—Scott said, "Ne'er was flattery lost on poet's" what?
36—Among weavers, what is the woof or yarn for the woof?
37—How many of king's horses and king's men failed to put Humpty Dumpty together again?
38—Who founded Transvaal in Africa (sing.)?
41—What is the flesh of a boar?
42—Charlestown is capital of which of Leeward Islands?
46—What plant is cultivated in India for reddish dye stuff which root contains?
47—Exclamation of triumph.
48—Where did the Owl and Pussy-Cat go?
49—If someone gave you a macaque, would you don it, eat it, or pet it?
51—Under what kind of tree did Sakyamuni sit to become Buddha?
53—Artificial language.

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*With or Without Moustache?*

By Le Pelley

STOP - STOP - I SAY! TOO LONG HAVE I POSTPONED THIS MEETING, HARVEY HANLEY!
SO-HO - AH-HA - STORM AND TEMPEST DO NOT STAY MY FOOTSTEPS
..AND AT LAST HARVEY HANLEY - HMM - WAIT A MINUTE - LET ME SEE...
WAS HARVEY HANLEY THE HERO OR THE VILLAIN ??

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We Know How He Feels*

By Carmack

Went down to the Busy Boulevard with the Boss today—
He had to go into a store that has those awful spank-you-if-you-dont-step-along doors that I dislike—
But he insisted that I go with him-with the usual result
Uh!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Rash Promise*

By The Hagers

MISS LILLY SAID, WHEN ASKED FOR WORD ABOUT HER WORK, YOU HAVEN'T HEARD?
INTERIOR DESIGNING PAID, BUT I HAVE NOW ANOTHER TRADE.
AND, WADDLES, AS MY OLDEST FRIEND, MY OPENING YOU MUST ATTEND."
Hummingbird Tea Shoppe
I KNEW I SHOULD HAVE BEEN ON GUARD. I PROMISED. THEN I READ HER CARD!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Dividedly United

ANYONE who may expect to find in Great Britain that façade of unity which is erected in totalitarian states is looking for a vain thing. There is deep and intense feeling there about the rights and the wrongs of the great issues which confront British statesmen, and which are being discussed by Mr. Chamberlain and Premier Mussolini.

The very life of democracy depends upon such feeling finding open expression in public life. There need therefore be no reproachful cries about "disunity" if Mr. Chamberlain's Government finds itself face to face with vehement opposition, provided that this opposition is not merely captious. This is the way in which constitutional government works, not driving discontents underground but allowing them to appear on the surface, so that their constructively corrective influence may be felt, and the Government may be able to modify its policy if it finds itself drifting away from public sympathy.

Under the fierce but in the main wholesome fire of criticism Mr. Chamberlain has been able to sense the current of public opinion, with the result that recently he has stiffened his attitude toward Germany, demanding that its rulers too should give a "sign" that they will cooperate in peacemaking. He has also shown that he will support France if Italy presses for changes in the Mediterranean.

The Parliamentary opposition to Mr. Chamberlain is strangely assorted. In the attack upon his foreign policy we find the Labor Party allied with anti-Socialist Conservatives like Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, and the Duchess of Atholl, and with idealists like the Conservative Mr. Anthony Eden, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberals. Detestation of Fascism, as such, animates the Labor Party. The maintenance of the strength and prestige of the British Empire especially moves Mr. Churchill and his Conservative group. Belief in the ideal of collective security and in the capacity of Britain to guide the disinterested nations and help the weaker, inspires Mr. Eden and the Liberals.

These groups are united in a desire to "call the bluff" of the dictator countries, instead of seeking to negotiate with them as Mr. Chamberlain has done. They all claim to be as much in favor of peace as is the Prime Minister. They attack his policy because they differ from him as to the best means of promoting peace.

In all this there is no party dog-fight. Indeed, the differences cut right across party politics. Moreover, groups which agree on certain questions are found disagreeing on others; against the Government on one point, this or that group is with it on another. Thus Mr. Churchill favors conscription, and strongly insists that the new National Register should be compulsory. The Labor Party is with the Government in disliking compulsion.

In one important respect there is no disunity. All, in the Government and outside it, urge the strenuous organization of all the resources of the country for defense. The disagreement is solely concerned with the methods to be employed. Unwelcome as is the terrific financial strain of arming on the present scale, there is unanimous feeling that Britain must bend all its energies to the task of being strong.

A Juggler's Lot

POLAND has stepped onto the international stage as one of Europe's busiest jugglers—with three big balls, Russia, Germany and now France, in the air. The geographical position of Poland has always required of that country the most dexterous handling of balance-of-power matters, but since Munich the possibility of a clash between larger powers which lie on either side of Polish territory and the increasing pressure on Poland of some of their claims have kept Polish statesmen more than occupied.

The Third Reich's reported schemes in the Ukraine could mature only at a big cost to Poland, where live millions of dissatisfied Ukrainians who presumably would welcome support from Germany for an independent Ukrainian state. Poland also is involved in plans which have long been under consideration among smaller European states to form a bloc to bar German expansion. On the other hand Poland long ago saw a need to conciliate its powerful neighbor, Germany, and entered into a non-aggression pact which spelled the first break in the "ring" which French diplomacy had constructed around the Reich.

In recent weeks Poland has been mending diplomatic fences on all sides. After taking the opportunities which the Munich agreement offered to annex Polish sections of Czechoslovakia, thus seeming to place itself in the German camp, Poland immediately turned away to strengthen its relations with Germany's chief antipathy, Soviet Russia. Then, the other day, Poland's Foreign Minister, Josef Beck went to Berchtesgaden to talk over the European situation with Chancellor Hitler. Now the Polish press, commenting on that visit, discusses the possibility of improving relations between Poland and France.

This expenditure of diplomatic energy for results that never can be quite certain is the price Poland pays for a geographical position which only a successful system of collective security could make quite comfortable.

Truckmen's Peace

THE peaceful settlement of the Boston truckmen's strike testifies to the positive results that inevitably follow when justice, temperateness and good faith are invoked in factional disputes. Compromise is a victory in which all can share.

Much credit is due Governor Saltonstall for his part in helping to reconcile workers and employers. His appearance in the workmen's council, his forthright appeal for them to accept the terms already drawn up between union officials and employers helped to soften the strikers' attitude. The unquestioned sincerity and personal honesty Mr. Saltonstall has brought to his high office did much in this case to inspire the workers' trust.

The sudden settlement is all the more significant for the fact that it came at a time when the militant mood of the strikers was rapidly forcing the situation beyond their leaders' control. Both employers and workers deserve credit for recognizing that the public's interests were paramount.

Silverspoonography

PROF. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, of telegraph fame, had a long talk with Parisian Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre 100 years ago, and returned to America almost as enthusiastic over a new method of "painting with sunbeams" as he was of his own proposal to send messages over wires. Before the Daguerreotype, it cost a pretty penny for a man to purchase a likeness of himself that posterity would not quickly relegate to the attic.

While Daguerre's claim to fame is unquestionable, it is a fact that research in many fields had resulted in the collection of practically all the fundamental data needed by German, English, French, and American inventors then seeking a way to transform the images of the *camera obscura* into permanent pictures. This raising of the level of inventive thought to the point where only one more step is required for usefulness has preceded so many inventions that it is hard to attribute new ideas to any one person. Still there is no doubt that it was Daguerre who first captured the image of a silver spoon on a plate and then worked out the chemistry of light-sensitive salts that had made a new branch of natural science possible.

One hundred years have passed since Daguerre and his spoon began the stirring, the chemicalization, that gave the world Daguerreotypography, wet plates, dry plates, films, motion pictures, and lately, color photography. The camera brought early joy to astronomers who, following in the footsteps of Henry Draper, soon learned to go to bed nights and let automatic cameras patrol the heavens for them. Photography founded new branch industries and in general brought many blessings to mankind—but when it comes to recording world conditions, it has yet to live up to the description of Professor Morse—"painting with sunbeams." It records only what it sees.

Relief in Human Terms

AFTER the House Appropriations Subcommittee voted to cut the deficiency relief appropriation from $875,000,000 to $725,000,000, President Roosevelt commented that the anti-spending group in Congress seemed to be thinking more in terms of dollars than in terms of human beings. While this may be true of some extreme conservatives, it also may be said that members of Congress who believe relief administration must be seriously revised are thinking very much in terms of how human beings act.

Appearing Wednesday before a Senate committee considering confirmation of his appointment as Secretary of Commerce, Harry Hopkins conceded that if he had it to do over he would not make political speeches while acting as WPA Administrator and that it would have been better if local functionaries responsible for abuses in Kentucky had been "pitched out" immediately. Several all too human tendencies beset the administration of relief under whatever auspices. One is the disposition of politicians to exploit it for partisan purposes. Another is the temptation for many recipients to regard it as a kind of permanent support and to become dependent upon it. Still another is the inclination of communities to suppose they are getting something for nothing so long as funds for work relief are federally supplied.

Turning relief administration back to state and local agencies is not a panacea for these ills but it would mitigate them to a considerable extent. The Federal Government would have to keep some supervision over the use of Federal grants in aid to prevent mishandling by local political cliques. But decentralization by placing the actual disbursements in the hands of local boards locally chosen would rouse more of a sense of immediate responsibility and probably introduce more discernment into the distribution.

The cut which the House subcommittee proposes may be unduly deep in view of the numbers still out of work, but if thousands are laid off by WPA the effect will be to emphasize that they either must be hired by employers who have argued retrenchment would aid business or must be taken care of by local relief.

Australia's Policy

Book News of the Day

THE experience of the mother country, which has found the twenty-odd miles of English Channel no longer adequate to ensure its island security, has come to Australia, which realizes that a peaceful, secluded existence is no longer guaranteed by the broad reaches of the Pacific Ocean. Nor has the solution of the problem attempted by the London Government—appeasement of possible adversaries by concession—served to help Australia at her end of the difficulty.

To Australians, whose complete reliance on the British Navy and Empire prestige is reflected in their reluctance, even today, to ratify the seven-year-old Statute of Westminster—charter of their independence as a dominion—there is an uncomfortable sound about Mr. Chamberlain's words in Parliament last March: "They (distant points of empire) are not so vital as the defense of our own country." Whatever might be the implication of the Prime Minister's words, the present European situation is such as to warn Australia of the risk of regarding herself exclusively as a remote settlement at the far end of a 10,000-mile line of communications, and to prompt her to begin considering herself as a more or less autonomous republic in the Pacific, with relationships around the Pacific seaboard—political, economic and defensive—to be evolved on her own responsibility.

The problem is an intensely grave one for a relatively small community deeply attached to old loyalties and ideals, and to prepare the way for facing it the Australian Institute of Political Science issues a symposium, AUSTRALIA'S FOREIGN POLICY (Sydney, Australia: Angus & Robertson, Ltd. 5s.), in which the general situation of the country is subjected to a thorough investigation by four Australians and one American well qualified for the task.

A sense of isolation, excusable in the circumstances, no doubt accounts for references, notably in Macmahon Ball's preface, to Australia's crying need for fuller news from abroad as a necessary basis for the new foreign policy. Unhappily, in this enlightened age of press censorship, Australia in this respect is unlikely to fare better than other nations.

From his broad philosophical point of view, P. D. Phillips brings much sound reasoning to bear on the subject, though surely he gives an unnecessarily helpless picture of Australia as impelled by world forces beyond her control and unable to evolve a sure policy until the new direction of those forces has been determined. Is it not incumbent on all who are riding a heavy sea to choose a direction and pull their full weight?

A notably fine contribution is that of J. G. Crawford, who outlines a complete new policy, skillfully circumventing the race question by advocating ample facilities being given to Japan to get all the raw materials she needs, thereby allowing her full scope for industrial development and turning her thoughts from new territory and from autarchy (which would be ruinous to Australia)—a sound policy if not too late, and cleverly linked up with basic ideas of a Pacific economy, collective security and disarmament.

H. J. S.

Catching Up?

It Happens Up North

IN THE little Indian and Eskimo settlement of St. John-in-the-Wilderness at Allakaket, Alaska, way north of the Arctic Circle, Amelia Hill, who was in charge there, had reserved this one evening for herself. Another busy day was over. She had driven her dog team to see the latest Eskimo baby, had conducted a housekeeping class for the girls and a tri-lingual class for the adults and after fishing through a hole in the ice for her supper, was now free to enjoy that fascinating box which came so regularly from The Dalles, Oregon.

This was a box that love, not duty packed, for the sender realized that Eskimos and Indians, like everyone else, enjoy brand new clothes and books, candies and games and she knew that this large box would yield a useful gift as well as a game or toy or sweet for each one in her Arctic village. She wondered, though, what prompted Anne Lang to send this very welcome box and she fervently hoped to solve that puzzle some day.

Just as she had anticipated, Amelia Hill pulled out knitted mittens, sweaters, woolen dresses, heavy stockings and caps that could be drawn way down over the ears. Then gay colored bandanas for the young girls, to be worn as summertime headgear like the girls pictured in the magazines.

Next came games and toys and magazines that would hold the natives' interest against the long, twilight days of the north, and plenty of chocolate bars and sweets. Tomorrow she would arrange a real party for them and send them away happy, as it took so little to bring them joy and gladness, and they were so appreciative of every little effort in their behalf.

As she was taking out the last picture magazine, she saw a letter clipped to it. Thrilled to learn at last something about Anne Lang, she sat back on her heels to become acquainted with this delightful friend. Glancing hurriedly at the part that complimented her on her work miles away from home and from what most people consider the niceties of civilization, she read:

* * *

"It might interest you to know that my grandfather, John D. Lang of the State of Maine, where I was born, was always greatly interested in Indians. He belonged to the Society of Friends, who as you know were ever deeply concerned with Indian affairs. When a young man, Grandfather and a young friend, Sam Taylor, volunteered to go among the Indians on an investigation tour. That was in 1842 and they visited every tribe west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains. I have a copy of their report published in 1843.

"They were gone months, traveling on horseback, in buckboards, anyway to accomplish their mission. Then when Gen. U. S. Grant became President, he appointed the first Indian Commission and Grandfather was on it. I have read the government reports from the time Grandfather was a member and my heart thrills as I read what took place in those councils with the Indians . . . as he pleads with them not to part with their lands for what seemed to them a fortune offered by speculators.

"At one of the later councils in the 'seventies, when Grandfather was introduced by the interpreter, the latter said that there were present old men who would remember Friend Lang as he was called, who had visited the tribes nearly forty years ago, referring to that trip of 1842—and it was so, and the Indians trusted him and listened to his advice.

"When our family moved to The Dalles in Oregon from Maine in 1875, Indians came far east of us to the Falls of the Columbia River for the salmon fishing and to trade with the local tribes. So I have a recollection of that fast fading phase of the Northwest country. My father inheriting his father's sympathy for the Indians acted as Special Agent (without salary) to protect their fishing rights and lands. As I learned to speak Chinook, I had more or less part in these transactions and mention these things, so that you may realize that for many years I have known of the Indians about The Dalles and the history of this country."

* * *

For long moments Amelia Hill sat silent, picturing this dear friend who sent just the things she would have asked for and in her heart she blessed that grandfather, that Friend in a double sense, who was instrumental in bringing such joy to Eskimos and Indians alike.

TA-DE-WIN

North . . South . . East . . West

Smuggling as an Avocation

By Frank L. Perrin

THROUGH the alertness, more or less tardy, of customs inspectors and federal agents, there have been disclosed, quite recently, numerous cases of alleged smuggling by persons unable to plead poverty or emergency as a defense. Since the people or their rulers first sought to impose penalties in the form of tariffs or excises upon imported or restricted products, writers of romances and the spinners of tales of adventure have produced volumes of stories of the exploits of violators of the laws and of the efforts of officials to capture and punish them. It is because of this, perhaps, that there seems always to have been an inclination to regard somewhat charitably the unfortunate person who is apprehended in his undertaking, and to applaud, or at least condone, the efforts of those who succeed.

Here we come face to face with a familiar and too common trait of what we define as human nature. In its proper subdivision or classification it seems to fall under the heading and into the column of acquisitiveness. But as it is examined in the light of recent disclosures it takes on a new coloring and a less familiar phase. Those recently accused have not been persons who would have been deprived of needed things, of the real pleasures or comforts, had they refrained from this particular form of wrong-doing. The possession of the things acquired by evading taxes or imposts has not given them position or power. Neither have they insured immunity by their supposed cleverness and futile cunning.

* * *

There must be sought and isolated, in the language of analysts and chemists, that other or further quality or trait which prompts a connived and persistent desire to defy and defeat the rules which society as a whole subscribes to and seeks to enforce. The temptation too often is to seek exemption from the operation of the law and to demand, in our thought, something in the way of special privilege for ourselves. The rich may seek to evade a justly imposed tax burden. The ne'er-do-well or the improvident may be tempted to prey undeservedly upon the bounty of his neighbors. But it may be that those who oftenest or most habitually offend are obsessed by a desire to defeat the law spectacularly, much as some others delight in bagging game or catching protected fish out of season or on the preserves of others. The habitual smuggler, no matter what his social position or financial status, is a poacher, a violator of the accepted social code.

Recent conspicuous cases in which the smuggling of valuable personal articles has been charged have aroused, nationally, an unexpected and undeserved degree of public sympathy. This may possibly be explained upon the supposition that the offenses have been carelessly committed and that extenuating circumstances exist. But it is quite reasonable to insist that what has been revealed has resulted from more than a single transgression. Uncle Sam and his agents seldom bear down heavily upon the casual offender. The ways are many and devious by which petty smuggling can be successfully accomplished. Indeed it is probable that a hundred or a thousand offenses go undetected and unpunished for every one in which the penalty of the law is imposed.

* * *

It is charitable, perhaps, but somewhat incongruous, to offer in confession and avoidance the plea that sophisticated persons profitably employed and generously appreciated by their neighbors and fellows have been made the dupes of conspiring traffickers in valuable gems and trinkets. Without seeking to prejudice the cases of any of those accused, and without any desire to see unusual or overly severe penalties imposed, it would seem to be more likely that exposure and indictment actually resulted from long and contemptuous association with a forbidden and wholly indefensible traffic. In administering the criminal laws of democratic countries both courts and juries weigh and consider as an element in each case proved, admitted or circumstantial premeditation. An offense committed in self-defense, under the influence of fear, or in sudden anger, does not deserve, morally or legally, the penalty imposed when premeditation, collusion, or conspiracy is shown.

The pitcher that goes too often to the well is finally broken. The best way to escape useless danger and perilous hazards is to avoid them.

The Wide Horizon

Toward Centralization in Australia

By Lachie McDonald

MELBOURNE

AUSTRALIA today, very different from the Australia of 1900, is turning somewhat disillusioned eyes on the Commonwealth Constitution by which its six states and the Northern Territory were federated 39 years ago—January 1, 1900. A growing combination of circumstances rather than any isolated incident, though it is true that they were fused by one, resulted in November in a definite move for a special 1939 session of the Federal Parliament to frame alterations for submission to the approval or otherwise of a people's referendum.

Shrewd observers of all that has gone into the making of Australia's political canvas believe it will take the more national-minded members of the Canberra Parliament several years to convince a sufficient majority of the people that Commonwealth authority must be extended at the expense of state government powers if the national Parliament is to function as the real Parliament of the nation in fact as well as in theory. Yet Australians are constantly complaining of over-government, its multiplicity of taxes and its jungle of state and federal regulations.

The desire for simplification—or unification—is becoming more apparent, just as the desire for federation became more intensive towards the end of the twenty years preceding its acceptance by the people.

* * *

Something like the European crisis that led to Munich was needed to prompt more open expression of this Australian undercurrent. The nation thought as a nation while it pondered the part it might have been required to play had there been a European boil-over; parochialism was unseated for a week or so and its efforts to regain the saddle still seem a trifle shamefaced.

For the first time in this generation the rank-and-file Australian now realizes that war involving the United Kingdom could have Pacific Ocean reverberations sufficient to turn home defense into Australia's first responsibility. Curiously enough, the currency of one of those inexplicable rumors that snake their way through a country suddenly whirled into the orbit of a possible war helped make this realization general. Prime Minister Joseph Lyons recently attempted to catch up with this rumor and kill it by announcing there was no truth in the tale that an "enemy" naval squadron waited in Australian waters for Europe's "war" or "no war" decision.

Hard on the heels of this came the record non-stop flight of the Royal Air Force bombers—and Australia knew once and for all that its isolation from troubles in other parts of the world was no longer a matter for Australian decision but depended more on the territorial aspirations of any anti-British power that might undertake the wartime job of checking at their source the export of Australian foodstuffs and munitions. Defense plans have expanded and accelerated since the crisis—and the national rather than the state outlook has been stimulated beyond expectations.

* * *

Within the Commonwealth itself the march of transportation and radio broadcasting has developed an Australia that could be more closely knit than was ever dreamed by the men who went to the United States for the basis of the federation that has served this country moderately well since the turn of the century.

Yet there remain in the various states people antagonistic to the whittling of state powers on the grounds that it "runs" counter to the sound principle that the nearer a government is to its people the better its functions because of the more effective control that can be exercised by the people." This quotation is part of Victorian Premier Albert A. Dunstan's comment on Canberra's "sudden and somewhat suspicious campaign for drastic constitutional reform."

But if public reaction to Canberra disclosures can be regarded as a reliable pointer, the campaign for redrafting a Constitution that cramps will quicken with the years. The suggested Canberra session early this year (1939) to frame a federal foundation for its growth may make 1939 another significant milestone along Australia's road to nationhood.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Religion in the Schools?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We hear much about the delinquency of youth. Probably it is overemphasized. If parents could realize the necessity of the early training of children in the ways of truth and honesty and could understand how in these years indelible impressions are made, there surely would be a great improvement. Then again, if in the early years of school life, the "Golden Rule" given by our Master could be taught and illustrated daily in the classes, it would mean much in the growth of character. Would those who object to religion being taught in the schools, be likely to reject the philosophy that would mean much in the exterminating of evil?

M. W.

Jersey City, N. J.